Repulse Nazis at Vossenack

See Page 3

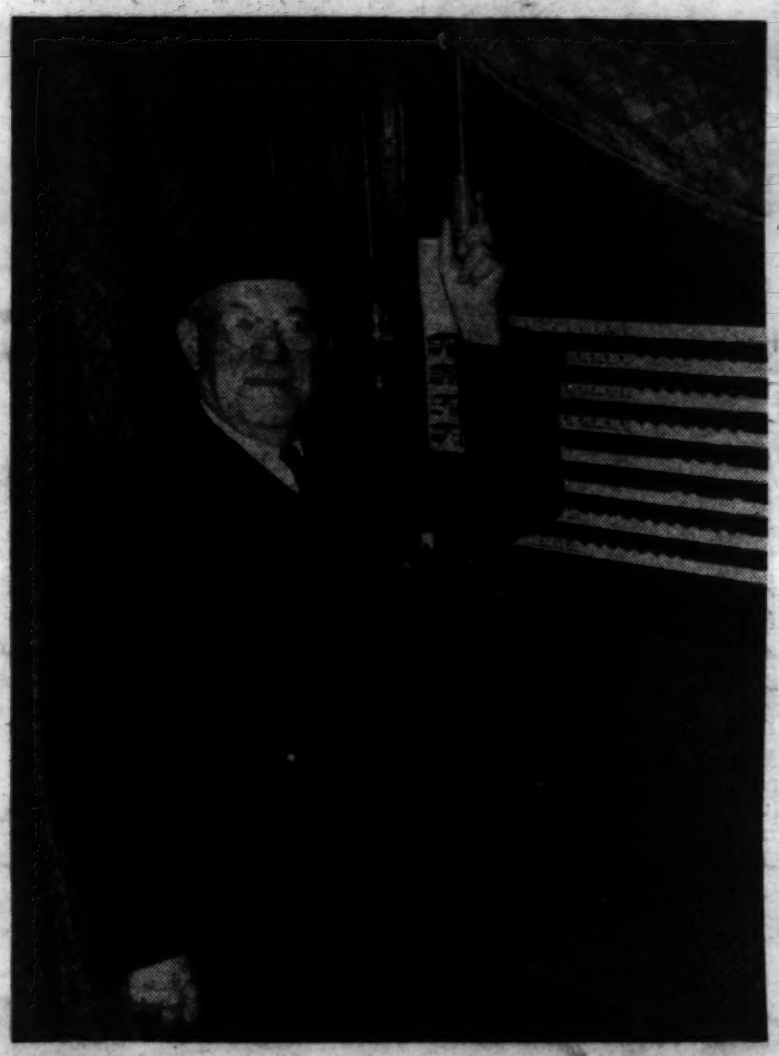
WEATHER
Increasing Cloudiness and Warmer

Daily Worker

★ Edition

Vol. XXI, No. 268 New York, Wednesday, November 8, 1944 (12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

HUGE BALLOTING ALL OVER NATION



Early Voter: Sen. Robert Wagner casts his ballot early, at 8:30 a.m. at Public School 77, 1646 First Ave., corner 86 St. —Daily Worker Photo

President Leads in Early Scattered Returns from Country

BULLETIN

President Roosevelt took a commanding lead in Maryland returns by 8:30 p.m. last night, practically guaranteeing him the state. With 350 of Baltimore's 471 precincts tabulated, the President had 113,646 votes and Gov. Dewey 74,787.

American voters went by millions to the polls yesterday in the first wartime election in 80 years and the first returns from widely scattered precincts gave President Franklin D. Roosevelt an early lead over Thomas E. Dewey.

The first returns from scattered precincts in many states gave:

ROOSEVELT 321,000.

DEWEY 218,000.

The Roosevelt count included 16 precincts from Kentucky, where he was running well ahead of Dewey on the basis of incomplete and unofficial returns.

In addition to Kentucky, the President on the basis of early scattered returns held leads in Alabama, Kansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, and South Carolina.

Dewey was leading in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Mr. Roosevelt had 64 percent of the scattered votes tabulated at 6:30 p.m. EWT by the United Press. Dewey had 36 percent. Mr. Roosevelt was leading in seven states and Dewey in six. It might be hours, however, before a definite trend is established.

Despite the heavy balloting which followed one of the nation's most bitter presidential campaigns, there were no reports of disorders of consequence.

Reports from throughout the country indicated that the number of ballots being cast today may equal or exceed the record vote of almost 50,000,000 in 1940.

Fair weather over most of the country was a big factor and was playing a major part in the heaviest vote in years in rural communities. In the largest cities and industrial centers, long lines began forming when the polls opened and the heavy trend continued throughout the day.

Early returns began to trickle in, but no trend could be ascertained until later. Even then, if the vote is close, some states may remain doubtful until their delayed service vote is tabulated.

The President and Dewey cast their ballots early.

Mr. Roosevelt, again giving his occupation as "tree grower," and his wife voted at the Hyde Park town hall. Dewey and his wife cast their ballot at a polling place near the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City.

ORDERLY BALLOTING

Dewey's running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, voted at Columbus, and the President's running mate, Sen. Harry S. Truman of Missouri, was in Independence, Mo., to vote.

Balloting throughout the country was orderly which helped speed up the procession to the polls of war workers, housewives, business men, farmers and voters in all categories. In many sections, women voters were out-

(Continued on Page 2)

GOP Fails to Scare First Voters In Tremendous City Turnout

—See Page 2

Bag 440 Planes in Attack on Manila

Halsey Fliers Also Sink 30 Ships In 2-Day Assault in Luzon Area

—See Back Page

Thorez to Return to France

—See Page 3

GOP Effort to Scare First Voters Fizzles in Tremendous City Turnout

By LOUISE MITCHELL

New Yorkers yesterday jammed the election polls in orderly procession and by a heavy and early vote settled their Presidential score for the next four fateful years. Indications were that a record percentage of the 3,226,534 registered voters in the city would show up at the polls by 9 p.m.

Republican attempts to cut down the size of the vote by attacking first voters fizzled as voters refused to be intimidated and, wherever challenged, demanded their franchise.

More than 10 percent of the total eligible vote in the city was cast before 8 a.m.

By mid-afternoon election officials estimated nearly 75 percent of the vote had been cast. The state's 421,000 war ballots, 60 percent of which belong to the city, were counted last night. Some 10,000 soldier state ballots were challenged by Republican inspectors because they were mailed in federal envelopes. Republican opposed counting these while Democrats declared them valid. However, in the case of a tie vote, a count was required.

HEAVY TURNOUT

The weather was clear and cold all day ideal for a heavy turnout. Few disorders were reported although in the early hours of the morning the Police Department received 72 reports of defective voting machines in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn. Some breakdowns caused waits of from three minutes to five hours. Late arrival of Republican inspectors delayed voting at several polling places including PS 3, 490 Hudston St and at PS 186, 145th St. and Broadway.

In most places the lines advanced steadily with voters passing through faster than a vote a minute. The volume of complaints fell off as the day went on.

Main source of complaints centered in Harlem where machines were reported jammed. At least 20 districts machines were unusable for hours. In three election districts voting did not start until after 11 a.m. Voting in the 33rd election district in the 11th A. D. was hampered throughout the day. GOP skulldugery was suspected.

In the congested areas of Brooklyn, such as Bensonhurst, Coney Island, Williamsburgh, Brownsville, Borough Park and Flatbush, police reported lines forming at polling-places long before the opening of the polls. Most of the early birds were war workers.

At George Washington High School, 192nd St. and Audubon Ave., Manhattan, doors were opened an hour early so that several hundred persons could come out of the cold.

GOP CHALLENGES

Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein announced early that 4,500 voters would be challenged. Of these 400 were indicted for "false registration" and nine were arrested. Typical of such cases was a butcher in the 2nd A. D., Manhattan, who had been living in his neighborhood fo 12 years, and voted in the same place in as many years.

In General Sessions Court Judge Saul Streit paroled three cases because charges were too flimsy. The voters had been indicted in the Williadm B. Herlands' "investigation." Judge Streit expressed indignation that citizens were arrested for exercising their right to vote. Another victim in the 1st A. D. was released immediately after being taken to a local police station because of no proof of illegality in registration.

19,000 POLICEMEN

The entire police force of 19,000 men went on duty last night at 8 p. m. while 1,000 were assigned to Times Square, where more than a million citizens were expected to await and celebrate election results. Fire Commission Walsh also ordered 7,800 extra firemen on duty to handle problems arising from election bonfires.

City CIO officials Joseph Curran, president, and Saul Mills, secretary, toured union shops as did other union officials. Shop stewards were reported checking on members. Workers throughout the city voted during the early morning hours to ensure a heavy, early vote.

Hyman Blumberg, state secretary of the American Labor Party, reported that the vote was as heavy upstate with Niagara Falls, Lockport and Buffalo accounting for one-third of its potential vote by 10:30 a.m.

"Magnificent," was the way Eugene Connolly, secretary of the New York County ALP, described activities of ALP volunteers, many of whom were up five a.m. to see that every poll was watched. Watchers were provided for every polling place throughout the day.

Harry Chapman, Queens County secretary, said that 98 percent of the county was covered by watchers and that the elections were "reasonably smooth."

Other ALP counties reported the same enthusiasm among voters and volunteer workers.

Detroit CPA Meeting To Be Held Friday

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—Pat Toohey, president of the Michigan Communist Political Association, will report on the results of the Presidential and State elections, as well as on the job ahead, this Friday, at 7:30 p.m.

The CPA meeting will be at Twelve Horsemen, Civic Center, 114 Erskine in this city.

A group of loyal Chinese who have been living on Leyte Island under Japanese rule, have volunteered to aid the Yank liberators. The young men call themselves the "Leyte Wartime Chinese Young Men's Association" and are shown getting off a truck, ready to work on a new air strip.

Latin American Press Hails FDR

Dispatches from Latin American capitals indicate that Latin American newspapers which have voiced a preference for one of the candidates in the United States presidential election are unanimously for President Roosevelt.

La Nacion, of Santiago, Chile said:

"Roosevelt represents for the Americas the author and executor of a new and generous policy, based on solidarity of interests and on a spiritual partnership."

La Hora, also of Santiago:

"We believe practical North Americans will refuse to change pilots while the ship is in the middle of a storm."

Novedades, of Managua, Nicuragua:

"We interpret the sentiment of the truly democratic America when we say that all citizens of our continent who aspire to a better world would vote for Franklin Delano Roosevelt, if they had a right to do so."

In Mexico City, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Latin American Federation of Labor, predicting Roosevelt's re-election said:

"His victory will be applauded not only by all of Latin America but by all of the United Nations."

Huge Voting Throughout U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

numbering them, leading many political experts to believe that more women than men will exercise their voting rights.

In pivotal, Pennsylvania, political leaders reported that the vote was "the heaviest in years." Boston reported that the total vote was running ahead of 1940 throughout New England and Detroit officials predicted that the city would poll 700,000 votes compared to 584,000 four years ago.

See later editions of the Daily Worker for election returns.

In New York City, all signs pointed to a greater vote than in 1940, especially in the borough of Brooklyn which is strongly Democratic. New Jersey reported an early outpouring of voters and, in some sections, half the ballots were believed in the boxes by midafternoon.

The wave of heavy voting was sweeping across the country and traditionally Republican Kansas was having its greatest rush to the polls in years. Similar reports came in from Texas, Oklahoma, Indiana, California and Oregon.

In many communities, local issues were helping to swell the vote. Voters in New Jersey were particularly interested in a proposed new state constitution.

Beside the presidential and vice presidential contests, voters will elect 432 Congressmen, 36 Senators and 31 Governors.

The heavy vote was being cast despite the absence of millions of American men and women who are serving overseas. About 3,000,000 are expected to return ballots. In all but 11 states, these absentee ballots are being counted tonight. States delaying the count are: California, Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Washington.

Japanese Advance to 20 Mi. of Liuchow

CHUNGKING, Nov. 7 (UP).—Japanese forces, driving along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, have advanced to within 20 miles of the important railway city of Liuchow, a Chinese high command communique said tonight.

The Chinese also announced the fall of Mosun, a town 50 miles southeast of Liuchow.

The communique today failed to mention the fighting around Kweilin which at last reports was virtually surrounded by the Japanese.

Woodworkers Want PAC Kept

VANCOUVER, Canada, Nov. 7.—Three hundred delegates, attending the eighth convention of the CIO International Woodworkers, voted to urge post-election continuation of the Political Action Committee. The convention also called for a nonpartisan political action program for Canada.

Sharpest debate of the convention came when Worth Lowery, president, ordered the expulsion of William Wallace and Ralph Nelson on the ground of membership in the Communist Political Association. After three days of discussion, delegates voted 28,350 to 20,381 to sustain Lowery's contention that international officers have the right to set aside constitutional guarantees of formal charges being filed and a trial by the local.

Following the vote, representatives of six large district councils started circulating petitions for a referendum vote among IWA members to change the constitution to protect members from arbitrary expulsion.

Among convention resolutions adopted are declarations asking FBI prosecution of Gerald L. K. Smith

FDR Watches the Returns at Hyde Park

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 7 (UP). President Roosevelt sat tonight at the broad table of his dining room and traced the election's returns on a set of charts.

News service teletypes were only a few feet away. There were telephones at hand for calls from state Democratic chairmen and national committeemen.

Armed with a batch of freshly sharpened pencils, the President went to work.

It was no new experience for the President. He'd done it three times before. But in a way tonight was different. Military sentries were pacing the grounds of his Hyde Park estate. Interspersed with election bulletins were dispatches from the fighting fronts.

As in the past, the Democrats of Hyde Park were waiting for a recognizable trend to light their torches and go whooping down the long, wooded lane that leads from the Albany Post Road to Roosevelt's home.

Roosevelt was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, their daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger and grandson Jimmy Boettiger, 5, who was allowed to stay up a little late.

Also with the President were two White House secretaries and long-time friends, Stephen T. Early and William D. Hassett; Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff of the President; Vice Admiral Ross I. McIntire, the President's physician; Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, special counsel of the chief executive, and Robert Sherwood, playwirght, former OWI official and a steady worker in Roosevelt's behalf.

Earlier today the President went to the old Town Hall—where he made his first political speech in 1910 as a young lawyer running for the State Senate—and voted.

Mr. Roosevelt drove from his home with his family in an open touring car, reached the hall at 12:20 p. m., visiting en route with the children of Hyde Park elementary school.

He had fun identifying himself to the election inspectors as "Franklin D. Roosevelt, tree grower," ate some chocolate candy with one of the lady election officials and then went into the green-curtained booth and pulled the levers of the one voting machine in Hyde Park's District 3.

Afterwards—while Mrs. Roosevelt was voting—the President sat outside Town Hall and chatted with old friends—town supervisors Elmer Van Wagner and Mose Smith, a tenant farmer on the Roosevelt estate.

MAURICE THOREZ

Thorez Wins Return to France

Maurice Thorez, general secretary of the French Communist Party, is returning from Moscow to his post in Paris today, as the French people won their long fight against the injustice of his exile.

Thorez takes his seat in the French Consultative Assembly, which opened in Paris yesterday. He was granted amnesty by the French cabinet, cancelling out the charge of "desertion" against him, allegedly for leaving the French army on Nov. 28, 1939.

Thorez left the old French army because the Daladier government, which led France to the 1940 defeat, was hunting for Communists at that time. Widespread demands that Thorez be permitted to return were based on the argument that if Thorez was a "deserter" in 1939, then so was de Gaulle himself in 1940.

ASSEMBLY MEETS

The amnesty is clearly a compromise between those who wanted to keep the stigma of "deserter" on Thorez, and the universal demand that he return to take his leading part in French political life.

The resistance movement comprises the majority of the new Consultative Assembly which met yesterday for the first time in Paris.

Delegates come from the National Council of Resistance as such, as well as its constituent organizations: the Communist, Socialist and Radical Socialist Parties; the General Confederation of Labor and the Confederation of Christian Workers, and individual resistance groups such as the Front National, which includes the Francs-Tireurs and Partisans, major force of the FFI.

A minority of the enlarged assembly of 248 members is made up of 60 prewar deputies, chosen from among those who did not vote for Petain in 1940.

While this Assembly has no actual law-making powers, it will provide a broadly democratic base to the de Gaulle government. Despite its formal lack of powers, it will exercise a considerable influence on the government's decisions—both as critic and stimulant.

Close In on Ormoc, Leyte Stronghold

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Leyte, Wednesday, Nov. 8 (UP).—The first major battle since the American invasion of the Philippines is underway on Leyte Island, with the U.S. 24th Division engaged in sharp fighting with elements of four Japanese divisions along the narrow mountain road 15 miles north of the enemy's last major base of Ormoc, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Wednesday, Nov. 8 (UP).—U.S. troops, driving against the last core of enemy resistance on Leyte, today were reported to have cut the shell-churned Ormoc corridor to 25 miles as Japanese resistance crumbled under the two-pronged American attack from the north and south.

The hard-fighting 24th Division, led by tanks, was within approximately 15 miles of Ormoc in its drive from the north along the 18-foot wide Pinamopoan-Ormoc road winding through the mountains.

The 7th and 96th Divisions, charging up from the south, meanwhile were within about 10 miles of Ormoc, last Japanese stronghold on Leyte Island and only port through which the Japanese could escape westward across the Camotes Sea to Cebu.

No Important Change On Soviet Front

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—Moscow's nightly war bulletin reported no important changes on the Eastern Front for a second successive day.

Soviet Hero Hails Rally Here

Gratitude for aid and support American have given to the Soviet Union in the common fight against the Nazis was expressed in a cable from the Russian front by 31-year-old Col. Alexander Pokryshkin, three-star hero of the USSR. The cable was sent to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship on the occasion of its American-Soviet friendship rally at Madison Square Garden on Thursday, Nov. 16, which will be addressed by Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.; Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko; the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador; the Honorable Joseph E. Davies, and Henry J. Kaiser.

Col. Pokryshkin, who received his third decoration from the Soviet government in July, 1944, as top Allied ace with a bag of 59 enemy planes, expressed faith that the day is near when the soldiers of America, Britain and Russia will "shake hands in the streets of conquered Berlin."

His message said in part:

"I send you warmest and hearty greetings from Russia's front line. Today the Soviet Union is celebrating its 27th anniversary.

GRATEFUL

"Russians will gratefully remember the aid and support Americans gave them in this titanic struggle. Our courage in combat, our decisive victory over the common foe will be the best token of our gratitude to you, our American friends.

"Today we can declare to the whole world that the Soviet people defended and held the conquests of the great revolution of 1917.

"You and we have one aim—to utterly smash aggressive Nazism, restore mankind to long years of peaceful labor, creative work and flourishing progress. This noble aim firmly unites the Allied peoples and their friends. All of the Hitler clique's stakes on discord in our ranks are falling through. The soldiers of the three great global armies see the dawn of the day when they'll shake hands in the streets of conquered Berlin. Forward, battle friends!"

Tito Clearing Dalmatia Coast

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—Yugoslav forces thrusting inland from the Dalmatian coast have captured Drnis and are advancing upon Knin, the last German and Chetnik stronghold in Dalmatia, in a drive to clear supply roads from the seacoast to Yugoslav units fighting in the interior, a Yugoslav communique disclosed today.

Knin is about 14 miles north of Drnis on a road from Sibenik, and clearance of the Germans from the highway would afford a reasonably good supply route for material landed by Allied vessels on the Dalmatian coast. The communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio said at least 1,500 Germans, Chetniks and Croat Ustashi were killed and captured in the fighting around Drnis.

Yanks Repulse Nazis In Vossenack Battle

PARIS, Nov. 7 (UP).—American doughboys, backed by hundreds of big guns, fought off furious new German assaults today in the Rhineland village of Vossenack, where a critical battle was underway inside the town's church for con-trol of the highway to an imperilled Yank garrison in Kommerscheidt, a mile and one-half to the south.

The Americans temporarily had regained the initiative and made up most of the ground lost Monday in Vossenack, when the enemy came thundering up its main street again with an imposing force of tanks, supported by 88 millimeter mobile guns.

Other American troops were advancing against fierce opposition on both flanks of a five-mile front southeast of Aachen, centered at Vossenack, and were striking for the towns of Schmidt and Huertgen, source of the German thrusts.

To the south Allied Sixth Army group forces struck through wintry gales on a 35-mile front for the Vosges pass route to Germany.

British troops mopping up southwestern Holland after dealing the German 15th Army possibly 46,000 casualties captured the 17th century fortress of Middelburg on the center of Walcheren Island and the port of Veere on its northeast coast.

Late front dispatches said that the last enemy big guns on Walcheren had been silenced and that organized resistance had collapsed.

On the Dutch mainland, the British captured the Willemstad ferry station at the mouth of the Holland deep.

An American column attached to Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's armies in Holland fought into the streets of Moerdijk where a last shrinking Nazi rear guard was holding out south of the Maas, stranded after the retreating main force blasted the Moerdijk bridges.

Back down on the French channel coast, Czech forces besieging Dunkerque raided the German defenses and came back with 200 prisoners.

Philippine guerilla leader Col. Ruperto Kangleon shakes hands with Gen. Douglas MacArthur after receiving a Silver Star on the steps of the capitol building at Tacloban, Leyte. Kangleon was also appointed governor of the island by President Sergio Osmena.

Churchill Hits Moyne Killing

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, announcing to the House of Commons today the death of Lord Moyne "at the hands of foul assassins," said that he had received no official information which fixed the authorship of the crime or gave a clue to its motive.

Lord Moyne's death, Churchill said, meant that Jews had lost a "well-informed friend" who had devoted himself as Resident Minister in the Middle East to a solution of the Zionist question—the problems of settling the status of Palestine as a Jewish homeland.

Churchill's refusal to characterise the nationality of the assassins was seen as a rebuke to Gen. Bernard Paget, the British commander in the Middle East, who was suspiciously quick to say that call them "Jewish assassins."

It is possible that the extremist terrorist organization, the Sternists, was responsible for the murder, although the ideological parents of these extremists, the New Zionists, disavowed th connection. Responsible Jewish organizations of every kind have disavowed terrorism in Palestine.

[Lord Stabolgi, the Labor peer, told Reuters in an exclusive interview, that "Nazi agents" were undoubtedly involved in the Moyne affair.]

Soviet Press Highlights Allies' Greetings

CHURCHILL STRESSES BENEFIT OF ALLIANCE TO ENTIRE WORLD

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (UP).—Diplomatic circles today attached considerable significance to Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin's first public classification of Japan among the aggressor nations, although it generally was noted that there never has been any secret as to how the Soviet people and the Red Army always have felt about Japan.

At the same time, the Soviet press, while devoting most of its space to Stalin's speech and Order of the Day on the 27th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, played up congratulatory messages to the Premier and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov, including telegrams from Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The full text of Joseph Stalin's speech will appear in The Worker Sunday.

Churchill caused considerable comment with his ardent greetings in which he expressed the hope that the "Anglo-Soviet alliance will be a source of many blessings to both countries, the United Nations and the whole world."

Eden's message, asserting that 1944 was the "most memorable in the relations of our two countries," underscored Stalin's and Churchill's statements that the recent Moscow conference "strengthened and deepened the friendship between the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States of America on which the future happiness of mankind in so large measure depends."

As for the Soviet people, facing their fourth war winter, they found a measure of consolation in Stalin's concluding remarks last night:

"For the Red Army there now remains its final mission; together with the armies of our Allies to consummate the defeat of the German fascist army, finish off the fascist beast in his own lair, and hoist the flag of victory over Berlin. There is reason to expect that this task will be performed by the Red Army in the none too distant future."

Join the Blue Star Brigade. Sell war bonds in your spare time during the Sixth War Loan. Enroll today at your local War Bond office or by calling CIrcle 6-4300.

FDR Coalition Grew in Struggle

By ADAM LAPIN

So it's over now—what President Roosevelt has called the strangest campaign in American history. And even if all the returns are not in yet as this is written, the President's victory is no longer in doubt.

There has come to a close a campaign in which the Republican high command used the Hitlerite technique of the big lie—and for the purposes of creating confusion and disunity which could only have won approval and support in Berlin.

A great President has triumphed in this campaign over personal calumny such as we have never witnessed before. There is only one parallel in all our history—the campaign against Abraham Lincoln in 1864. In this second war election to take place in the United States, the difference was that this time we faced a foreign foe. The danger was even greater.

ADAM LAPIN

Just recall for a moment the simple fact that a year ago, six months ago, even a few weeks ago, victory did not by any means appear inevitable. The importance of what has happened looms even more impressively if we view the event in perspective.

The offensive against the President and his policies was a bi-partisan affair. It was led by men who never believed in this war against fascism, and whose success would have undermined the coalition of the United Nations, which is the prerequisite for military victory and for a lasting peace.

ALL THE TRICKS

The attempt to defeat the President included disfranchisement of millions of Americans through the scuttling of adequate soldier vote legislation, refusal to permit migrant workers to vote, and the infamous electoral college plot. It relied on frightening the people with the bogey of the non-existent but allegedly all-powerful Hillman-Browder axis, on mustering the support of all the farmers, the middle class, white collar workers, much of the AFL, the entire capitalist class. It counted heavily on the power of the press and the radio.

On almost every count the strategy of the anti-Roosevelt forces missed fire. On every count but one. Men like Herbert Hoover, Col. Robert McCormick, Senator Taft, did achieve success in capturing the GOP. They won that fight when Wendell Willkie was forced to retire as a candidate. They celebrated their success at the Republican convention with the anti-Soviet address of Herbert Hoover, Clare Luce's obscene political strip tease and the nomination of Thomas E. Dewey.

But the offensive of the anti-Roosevelt forces within the Democratic Party was a complete failure. The electoral college plot of the diehard anti-Roosevelt poll taxers, of the Republicans in disguise within the Democratic Party, failed in all of its alternative objectives: to throw the election to the GOP, to force the withdrawal of the President as a candidate, at the very least to thrust on the Democratic convention a reactionary southern Democrat for vice president.

The poll tax revolt failed because it lacked any real support among the people of the South. The President dominated the Democratic convention from start to finish. Administration forces took over in Texas and other states. Men like Cotton Ed Smith and Martin Dies were retired from public life.

GOP CANUTES

The plan to restrict the vote to a maximum of 38,000,000 or 39,000,000 votes was also balked. It is true that up to 60 percent of the servicemen were prevented from expressing their support for the President. But close to 3,000,000 servicemen did get a chance to vote. Many migratory workers were kept from voting. But despite all obstructions, the American people did find their way to the polls in overwhelming numbers.

In the heat of the campaign the GOP ran into those physiological problems noted by the President in his brilliant address to the teamsters: the problems which elephants have in turning somersaults and which little men with mustaches discover when they try to talk out of both sides of their mouths at once.

Dewey was picked as the GOP candidate to hold together diverse elements: to unite in unnatural axis both the Chicago Tribune and the New York Herald Tribune. It was his job to line up isolationists and those who favor international cooperation, labor and hard-shelled anti-labor capitalists.

But Dewey did not succeed in his effort to come forward as a younger and more vigorous Roosevelt. His "me too" speeches on the West Coast won him little support. It was his intention to stay away from foreign policy. But President Roosevelt, particularly with his slashing attack on the isolationists in his speech to the Foreign Policy Association, made this increasingly impossible.

PEACE DOUBLE TALK

It was in the field of foreign policy that Dewey met his Waterloo. He found that it was not so easy to get away with a speech pledging all-out support for an international peace organization in Minneapolis and one calling for the election of isolationists the next day in Chicago.

The cloven hoof of the isolationists controlling the GOP became all too visible. And the ugly reality of imperialist hostility to the Soviet Union, to Great Britain, to all our allies was not concealed by Dewey's pious phrases about bipartisan cooperation with Secretary Hull.

Increasingly Dewey found it necessary to resort to the irresponsible strategy of desperation. With every passing day, he began to sound more like John Bricker and the Chicago Tribune. The principal GOP strategy was borrowed from Hitler's arsenal. It was the no longer secret weapon of red-baiting.

The people were to be frightened into believing that communism, not Hitlerism, was the real menace. And with red-baiting came the usual by-products of anti-Semitic agitation, of creating disunity and prejudice. It would be futile to deny that this strategy had some effect. But on the whole the people did not succumb to mass hysteria. They remembered that their boys are engaged in a great war, and they did not forget the identity of the enemy.

The more Dewey talked the more indefensible became his position. And President Roosevelt's memorable speeches before the Teamsters, the Foreign Policy Association and in Soldier Field in Chicago helped to unite and invigorate the forces backing his policies.

THE LAST LAP

In the closing weeks of the campaign there began to form around the President a coalition of enormous significance. It became clear that the GOP strategy of making it seem that the CIO was the President's only support had failed. The CIO did contribute enormously in increasing registration and in getting the vote out. But the CIO was not alone. All the GOP efforts to win a labor base in the AFL, in the railroad unions and among the miners proved unavailing. Under the leadership of men like Dan Tobin, the AFL on the whole became a powerful ally of the CIO and played a major role of its own. The effort to create a major split between the CIO Political Action Committee and the Democratic Party also failed.

And it became increasingly evident that on the basis of the paramount issue of foreign policy, the President was winning the support of leading Republicans, independent voters, sections of the middle class and of big business. This was the real meaning of the stand for Roosevelt taken by Sen. Joseph Ball, Russell Davenport, Walter Lippmann and the New York Times.

A NATIONAL COALITION

The loose but nonetheless effective coalition which rallied behind the President extended far beyond class and party lines. And this coalition will have the greatest significance in the period ahead.

Now that the elections are over there will be pretty phrases about national unity from men who but a few short days ago were screaming about the Browder-Hillman axis or whispering rumors about the President's health. They will suggest that all will be forgiven and forgotten.

No, the American people won't forget that easily. They will remember that men like Tom Dewey and John Bricker and those behind them have forfeited their right to leadership. But this doesn't mean that the need for national unity won't be real and pressing.

The people, and this includes millions who voted for Dewey, will unite as never before behind the President. The basis for that unity will be the coalition which took shape around the President and must be extended and broadened so that our nation can now move forward to winning the war and building a peaceful and prosperous postwar world.

Voters Gave Their Answer To Scurrilous Dewey Press

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

With America's hopes for the future centered in Roosevelt's reelection, the majority of the newspapers were bitterly anti-Roosevelt. In their low tactics they covered themselves with dishonor.

This, of course, happened before. But the present contest took place in a war year. Political decency and decorum, it would be thought, would restrain the back-alley mudthrowing to which the majority of the newspapers have been addicted. Such was not the case.

The big defeatist chains—Hearst, McCormick, Patterson and Gannett—were "all-out" for Dewey. The Scripps-Howard press, the property of the Roy Howard who had advocated appeasement for Japan, continued on the anti-American pathway which led those newspapers to acclaim Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union in 1941. The red-baiting lies and anti-Semitic digs against "Sidney," which featured the Republican campaign, were all presented in the most flaming colors by this press.

There were some papers, previously evincing a desire to win the war, which came out for Dewey. Conspicuous among these was the New York Herald Tribune. By surrendering to blind partisanship, the Herald Tribune also turned to tactics it had previously rejected during the war. It falsified the President's achievements and particularly through its cartoons hurled the same scurrilities and red-baiting falsehoods at FDR as did the defeatist press.

POST AND PM

Even in the Roosevelt camp there were some journals which did a disservice to the cause they allegedly represented. The New York Post, as a fruit of its Liberal Party alliance, handed ammunition to Dewey and the Republicans in such editorials as "Sidney, Clear Yourself" on Oct. 12. With its red-baiting on the one hand and it talk about "machines" against the Democratic Party, it repeated slogans which the GOP wanted popularized. PM's dives into red-baiting, its good words for Dewey, and its imitation of the Post's policies on too many occasions did no small harm to the pro-FDR cause.

There was, fortunately, in the national scene today a new agency which gave great strength to the President. This was the labor and trade union press, with its 13,000,000 readers throughout the nation. It had a lot to do with overcoming the fascist fabrications and hysteria of the anti-FDR dailies. With these labor papers can also be mentioned those liberal sections of the Negro press which did so much for the President's reelection.

Then, there was the Daily Worker and its weekly companion The Worker. They did much to clear the atmosphere. They brought out the real issues involved. Of their type of papers, they were alone in New York in supporting the American Labor Party as against the Liberal Party. The respective votes of those parties will be watched with interest as some measure of the influence of the papers who championed each.

The weight of the press is for defeatism. Though the people did not vote as that press recommended, its rank sedition is something seriously to be remembered. Inspiring is the fact that the working newspaper men, more than ever before, were nauseated with the papers on which they worked. Quentin Reynolds could say that "every newspaper man on the Daily News was ashamed of that paper." That is one great good sign of many which can aid the people to deal with the press in the days to come.

Dewey-Bricker Hate Campaign Drew Fascists Like a Magnet

By ART SHIELDS

American fascists, without any known exception, backed the Dewey-Bricker ticket against President Roosevelt in the campaign that ended yesterday. The rank and file members of the Republican Party are not fascist, it is true. But the GOP leaders, including the top candidates made common cause with professional Jew-baiters and Hitler heilers in the campaign.

MRS. DILLING

Nazi plot trial defendants, such as Klansman Edward James Smythe, Bricker's friend; Frank W. Clark, Silver Shirt leader Broenstrupp; Elizabeth Dilling, author of "Roosevelt's Red Record" and the anti-Jewish "Octopus" were especially active in the GOP drive.

"ARMY OF ANTI-SEMITES"

Some of these political underworld leaders skipped their own trial for many days while they spoke and wrote for Dewey and Bricker.

And Broenstrupp has hardly listened to trial evidence for the last month while he copied names of anti-Semites from the trial records to circularize for Dewey.

"This is the greatest army of anti-Semites in the United States. We're circularizing them for Dewey," he told this reporter as he looked up from the record books containing the names of 50,000 persons who had received Nazi propaganda by mail from Germany.

Coughlinites and Gerald L. K. Smith's America Firsters were leading factors in the Dewey campaign in some important eastern and midwestern cities.

Why did the fascists support Dewey and Bricker so ardently?

Because Dewey and Bricker adopted their platform.

USED FASCIST SLOGANS

The GOP leaders' attacks on Jewish supporters of President Roosevelt; the daily cry that "Communists" control the Administration, the slanderous smears against the Soviet Union and the suspicious attitude towards our British ally were grist to the fascist mill.

And the final adoption of the official Nazi caricature of the Jew to depict Sidney Hillman — which the Republican Party distributed at Dewey booths in Philadelphia and elsewhere—won the fanatical loyalty of these gutter propagandists.

The fascists found their slogans adopted by the Republican leaders.

Defendants at the Nazi plot trial and the America Firsters and Coughlinites had distributed hundreds of thousands of Joseph Kamp's pamphlet entitled Join the CIO and Build a Soviet America.

And in September, October and early November this year they heard the Republican Party saying the same thing.

The fascists themselves became the noisiest soapboxers in the Dewey campaign.

And in this campaign GOP candidates and columnists (see O'Donnell's column in the New York Daily News last Tuesday) have been making the same Nazi smear.

Some of the fascists were wary of Republican approaches at first. For years the Nazi underworld has been saying that it intended to abolish both major parties in time. Some even cried "Jew control" at Dewey in former years when the New York district attorney was seeking ALP support.

But Dewey and Bricker won them during the last year.

Pencillin Distribution

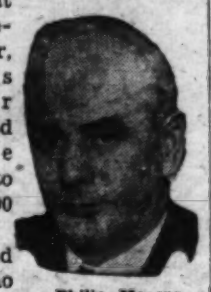
A nation-wide system for limited civilian distribution of penicillin has been set up by the War Production Board through its new Office of Civilian Pencillin Distribution in Chicago.

Labor Rebuffed GOP Splitting Maneuvers

By GEORGE MORRIS

One of the notable features of this election was the sad faces of Dewey election district watchers as they viewed the unprecedented stream of voters who wore both union and Roosevelt buttons.

Republican strategists knew from the very start of the campaign that their big task was to split the labor vote. They faced this problem during the three earlier Roosevelt campaigns. But now it became more decisive than ever, because labor's strength under Roosevelt had rolled up more than fourfold, to over 13,000,000 since 1932.



Philip Murray

They failed, and miserably. At no time in the memory of the oldest trade union leader was labor as united around the same presidential candidate. At no time were its political scabs so few as the small clique around John L. Lewis, William Hutcheson, Matthew Woll and associates.

MISJUDGED AFL

The Dewey strategists were almost sure that they could utilize the AFL-CIO division. They counted on the bulk of official AFL support. But how they misjudged.

They didn't figure on the influence of Dan Tobin of the Teamsters, Harry Brown of the Machinists, and others like them, and above all, they didn't figure on the current of independence and progressivism in AFL ranks which has decided the stand of many an AFL leader. Consequently they failed to drive any wedgeway within the AFL.

The Deweyites looked with hope on the work of the Trotskyites and Norman Thomas Socialists in Michigan, where a split-off movement for a "third party" was initiated. But the Trotskyite effort was just a caricature of what Coughlin once tried in 1936 with his Lemke ticket.

DUBINSKY'S HELP

The Republicans played on the friendship, red-baiting and anti-Hillman sniping of David Dubinsky's Social Democrats. Dewey even quoted their speeches. That didn't help their scheme to flirt with certain leaders of the Railroad Brotherhoods was also in vain.

Strike provocation and instigation of riotous conditions through race strikes as they did at Philadelphia, was also part of the strategy of the Republicans. Their friend Matthew Smith of the independent Mechanics Educational Society tried it as late as two days before election.

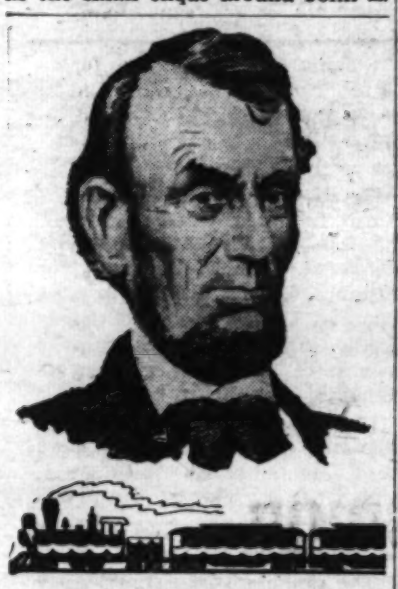
Labor's role in this election was apparent from the very first resolutions asking Roosevelt to run. The effectiveness of labor's role should be attributed, in the first place, to its general policy of identifying labor's interest with that of the nation as a whole.

This was underscored by labor's performance in three years of war, on the production line and the maintenance of uninterrupted production despite provocations. Furthermore, labor has carried wartime national unity to an even higher level during the election campaign.

SPLITTING FAILED

It is precisely because of this policy that the Republicans failed in their effort to drive a dividing line between worker and soldier. They failed to whip up an anti-labor hysteria among the rural and middle-class people, as they tried when the government seized the Montgomery Ward plants.

There is absolutely no doubt that the same national unity that won until now can win in the post-war perspective of progress, security and prosperity. That must be labor's perspective.



THE LONESOME TRAIN

a musical legend on DECCA records

This folk-ballad follows the journey of Lincoln's funeral train from Washington to his home in Springfield, Illinois. It recalls the historic words spoken by Lincoln and the people; shows how like our own were the problems solved by the deep wisdom of the Emancipator.

Words by Sergeant Millard Lampell, music by Earl Robinson, composer of "Ballad for Americans." With LYN MURRAY and his orchestra, Jeff Alexander Chorus, EARL ROBINSON as narrator, Burl Ives as ballad singer, Raymond Edward Johnson as Lincoln, Richard Huey as the preacher, and a supporting cast. Entire production directed by NORMAN CORWIN.

Complete on three 12-inch records in album.

DECCA ALBUM NO. DA-375 . . . $3.50 (not including federal, state or local taxes.)

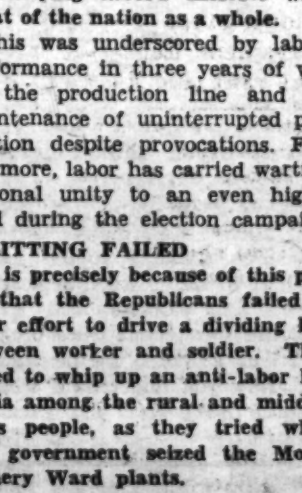
BERLINER'S MUSIC SHOP

154 Fourth Ave., Cor. 14th St.

FREE DELIVERY GR. 5-8580

Open Evenings to 11:30 P.M.

KNIT-TEX TOPCOATS AND OVERCOATS



America's largest selling most useful topcoats and overcoats. These coats are available on the East Side only at

GRAFF BROS.

25 Canal Street

New York, N. Y.

ALP Had an Honored Place In State Drive for FDR

By MAX GORDON

Cooperation on a wide scale yesterday between Democratic and American Labor Party watchers in New York was one of the features of this election.

While the basis for this cooperation was the unity of the two parties behind the President's candidacy, it did not come about automatically. It resulted from the fact that the ALP had proven to the Democrats that it could "deliver" for the President, and that it was "delivering" in pursuance of a nonpartisan policy.

Here's one vote sure for the American Labor Party. Sidney Hillman, chairman both of the ALP and the Political Action Committee, pulls the levers for progress and democracy, at 10 a.m. at Public School 50, 211 E. 20 St. Daily Worker Photo

The ALP proved itself to Democratic leaders during the registration campaign when its thoroughly organized, hard-working apparatus really pulled out the vote to an astonishing degree. This was done with little or no stress on problems of party affiliation.

INFLUENCE BEYOND ROW C

We do not know at this writing what the final ALP vote will be. We do know that its contribution to the victory for FDR, and we assume he will carry the state, will not be confined solely to the vote given him on Row C.

The work of the ALP justifies the position of Sidney Hillman and of the CIO state and city bodies in the party primaries of last spring. These groups made their fight for unity on the basis of the fourth term. Had they not won the support of the ALP membership, the bitter factionalism and red-baiting of the Social Democratic group headed by David Dubinsky would have continued to dominate the organization, tending to paralyze it for the current campaign.

DUBINSKY'S "TRICK"

In the course of the primary fight Dubinsky was compelled to declare for FDR in order to win any support at all. But while he insisted he was for the President's reelection, and his spokesmen continued to attack bitterly both the foreign and domestic policies of the Administration. **Foreign policies were assailed specifically on the grounds that we were "surrendering" to Stalin and that we were encouraging the "spread of Communism" in Europe. Shades of Thomas E. Dewey's speeches at the Herald-Tribune Forum and at Boston.**

During the primaries Dubinsky not only foreshadowed the tactics of the GOP campaign, but virtually pleaded with the Republicans to adopt them. His chief plea was that a victory for the "Hillman-Browder coalition" would make ALP support "embarrassing" to the President because it would permit his foes to red-bait!

He then proceeded to give Dewey the ammunition against the President which that hopeful used in his Boston speech.

Repudiated by the ALP membership, Dubinsky and his newly-organized "Liberal Party" backed the President in the "neatest trick of the campaign played on the 13th street comrades," to use the expression of J. C. Rich in the current issue of the New Leader, Dubinsky organ. **What Rich meant was that Dubinsky was backing the President in order to prevent the "red" ALP from "claiming full credit for Roosevelt's forthcoming victory."**

"Liberal Party" campaign literature and the speeches of its "regulars" refrained from mention of FDR's foreign policies for the reason that its sponsors favor Dewey's, and not Roosevelt's, program. The party's chief attacks were leveled at the "corrupt Democratic machines" and the "Communist ALP." Strange sort of campaigniug for FDR. The resemblance to the GOP campaign is more than coincidental.

So far as the ALP is concerned, it has proven in this campaign that whatever tasks may devolve upon it in the future, it is capable of carrying them through in a thoroughly nonpartisan spirit, motivated only by the requirements of national unity.

Negro Voters Couldn't Be Tricked by GOP

By EUGENE GORDON

The Negro people, in yesterday's voting, showed conclusively that they stand with the majority of our citizens for the welfare of their country. They showed that there "Negro" bloc, as opposed to a "white" bloc. They showed that they recognize their fate rests in the fate of their fellow Americans.

The Negro people yesterday, in voting overwhelmingly for Franklin Delano Roosevelt, took action in determining the state of this nation for at least four years.

The Negro voter's ballot undoubtedly turned the balance in a number of important states—particularly in industralized centers. The trend for several years has indicated support for Roosevelt among Negro, as among white, industrial workers. This fact further proves that the Negro and the white workers possessed an identity of basic interests and that the Negro realized this fact.

GOP FAILED

That was why the Republican National Committee, with all its long-range "cleverness" and its last-minute tricks, could not demoralize the Negro voter. The Republicans felt sure they could cause wholesale desertion of Roosevelt by inserting in their platform a plank touching upon the Negro's main grievances.

That demagogy did not work, either, even with those who had most reason for bitterness. For even these realized, after a little reflection, that Republican promises—especially when backed by a Dewey—could not begin to compare with Roosevelt reality.

The majority of the Negro voters indicated long before election that they would cast their ballots for Roosevelt. Why? Not because his program particularly favored the Negro, but that it basically favored the masses of the American people. Negro men and women questioned on the street said they wished Mr. Roosevelt reelected because "he" gave them social security, old-age benefits, "decent" housing, food rationing ("so the poor as well as the rich could eat" during the war).

The Negro people did not reach this political maturity suddenly yesterday. It happens that the Roosevelt administration for the first time since the Reconstruction, provided a social atmosphere conducive to healthful maturing.

EXCLUSIVE SMASH HIT!

UAW-CIO

RELEASE OF

Earl Robinson - E. Y. Harburg

"Got to Get Out the Vote"

and

"We're Keeping Score for 44"

Sung by EARL ROBINSON CHORUS & ORCHESTRA

From Film "Hell Bent for Election"

LIMITED EDITION—$1.10

The Music Room

A COMPLETE RECORD SHOP

129 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.

LO. 3-4420 • OPEN EVENINGS

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

Soviet Amity Rally In Detroit Nov. 12

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—A Liberation Rally, organized by the Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Detroit Chapter, will be held on Sunday, Nov. 12.

The Union Lookout appears today on page 8.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954. Cable Address: "Dailywork," New York, N. Y.

President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice.-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Boldt

RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$3.75	$6.75	$12.00
DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
THE WORKER	—	1.25	2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$4.00	$7.75	$14.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER	—	1.25	2.00

Reentered as second-class matter May6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Stalin's World Address

MARSHAL STALIN'S speech on the 27th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution was, as always, not only addressed to the peoples of his own land, but to the entire world. It was the speech of a world statesman. It provides us all with insight into the views of an ally which has become a keystone of the United Nations.

And what stood out in Monday night's address was the Soviet premier's estimate of the coalition in which our own country and Great Britain are now so intimately bound. Stalin credits this coalition with the immense military successes of 1944. The Red Army, it is true, has borne the burden of the fighting, and continues to do so; but it was able to clear its own soil "so quickly" and annihilate 120 German divisions because the Teheran agreement was carried out "so fully and so exactly."

It is plain from this that the Soviet Union has always viewed coalition warfare as the key to the joint victory. Without the coalition, victory would not be so near at hand, and Germany would not be on the "verge of its disaster," as it is today.

If this is the view of a people best prepared for the aggressor, how plain it should be to Americans that the grand alliance lies at the foundation of our own military successes. Our second front in Europe, our achievements in the Pacific are not isolated achievements; they rest on the fact that we stand as partners with valiant allies.

Stalin also emphasized that the United Nations has grown stronger in this year. Not only have former enemies like Italy joined in the common fight, but so have the more tenacious satellites like Finland, Romania and Bulgaria. And the alliance "will stand the trials of the concluding stage of the war" if it is "consolidated by the blood of the peoples who have risen up in defense of their liberty and honor." Thus, in Stalin's view, the United Nations is a firm and growing organism. There is ample room in it for liberated Europe, and for all peoples who fight to overthrow fascism.

Even more interesting is his view of the many differences among the United Nations. They exist, he says, but they are not alarming and do not threaten the coalition, provided they are solved in a friendly spirit, and provided the solutions are based on the "vitally-important interests' of the three major powers.

Thus, Stalin gives a lead for the settlement of the many knotty questions that are bound to arise in finishing the war and building the peace. He is confident that all these problems can be settled if all hew to their basic interests and reject divisive advice from friends of fascism.

Basis of Victory

A second phase of the speech of exceptional significance was Stalin's estimate of why the USSR succeeded in its historic duty to mankind. He lists the self-sacrifice of the Soviet worker, the peasant, the engineer, whose energies have been released by the Soviet social system.

But he stresses **not** the Soviet system as such, but the fact that the Soviet Union has built a "single, fraternal family," combining the national traditions of each people with their vital interests as workers.

It is this Soviet policy of respect for the national rights of its member peoples, which lies at the heart of its ability to live with non-Soviet nations as friends and neighbors. Hitler's policy of racial hatred has proved his undoing, and the disaster of modern Germany. The policy of mutual respect among different peoples, says Stalin, is the key to the long-term success of the United Nations.

Main Task

Finally, the Soviet leader points up the chief task of the future: prevent aggression for many generations.

Stalin warns that the aggressor nations always prepare in advance. He specifically recalls Japan's preparations, as well as the possibility of new aggression from a revived Germany. To prevent these nations from threatening the peace again, they must be "disarmed in military and economic-political respect." But more, the United Nations must build a special organization to nip such aggression in the bud. Stalin repeats the Soviet desire to see such a world organization equipped with force and backed by the unity of the Big Three.

On these aims, the overwhelming majority of mankind is united. This was the dominant issue in the minds of Americans as they went to yesterday's poll. It remains for us to defeat those pro-fascist forces at home who will try to stymie world organization no matter how the balloting yesterday turns out.

HANDS ACROSS THE WORLD

— Between the Lines

America's Decision

by Joseph Starobin

I WAS in something of a spot on Monday night, having to write a column which would not appear until Wednesday morning. To talk about the host of issues in foreign affairs—the troubles in France, the maneuvers of Argentina seemed like sitting out the best dance of the ball. . . . But to write about the election itself on the day before it came off for publication the day after was likewise intolerable. I know it's hard for a reader to appreciate that these columns are not written 10 minutes before he or she gets to reading them, but that's the inexorable fact. In this particular week, it was excruciating. So here goes.

What is it that stands out about the election Nov. 7, 1944? I think it is the battle-quality, the sense of struggle between uncompromising forces toward a decisive outcome.

The tension is terrific; it is the tension of men and women who have come to realize that the electoral process is not a sport, not a game, but a battle that has been fought for keeps. I think that never before have so many millions of our people been consciously involved in the making of living history.

Sometimes, it is a relative bystander who sees this most clearly. I recall the words of a Spanish friend some weeks ago, who said this American election reminded her of February, 1936, in Republican Spain, when the Peoples' Front won such a definite mandate that the reactionary forces fell back on their last card: rebellion.

"The same tension," she said, "the same atmosphere. And, let us hope, she said, that your people will prove powerful enough to prevent your reactionaries from toying with the fatal straw: revolution."

Labor Knew The Score

Yes, the most conscious forces of our community understood the challenge of this election and met it head-on. Labor understood it, to its eternal glory, and entered into political action on a scale that terrified reactionaries.

That political action is only the beginning of Labor's direct participation in democracy and something permanent has come into American life as a result.

The best writers, the best artists, the best newspapermen, the most conscientious churchmen—they all entered into the battle and made an outstanding contribution.

As Samuel Sillen will no doubt elaborate in these pages, the way Hollywood and Broadway and Park Row rallied in this campaign was something to set the heart aglow, something that bespeaks the deep democratic well-springs of a culture that is coming into its own. **It is coming to serve the people, and is bound to produce a new era in the arts and letters of our time.**

World Stakes

BUT it was a German friend who said something else that sticks in my mind, a refugee from Hitler's Germany. After Thomas E. Dewey's speech last Thursday night, in which he dared to say that "Communism was spreading throughout the world," this friend at lunch the next day said, "Now you understand what a menace to the world your America can be?"

Yes, this electoral battle has dealt with world stakes. This, too, I believe our people sensed more deeply than ever before.

Our country came closest in this campaign to becoming a menace to the emergent democracy of Europe and Asia. **A wrong decision could make the name of our country the most hated in the world after Germany's . . . a right decision means that we shall have earned the right to leadership among the advanced peoples of the world, and that leadership will bring dividends to our own country, our own people, first of all.**

In the last crowded days of the campaign, Dewey's speech in Boston was not sufficiently noted, nor answered. The N. Y. Times, for instance did not even editorialize upon it; Dewey was so obviously bidding for bigoted votes that the essence of his ideas were not sufficiently analyzed.

But he dared to say that the liberated nations of Europe were being dominated by Communism, which is not true. And it represents a conception that is mortally dangerous for us.

The Communists of Europe are taking part in their new governments. They will have to in similar liberation movements of Asia. But the distinctive fact is that a new relationship between these Communists and their fellowmen is crystallizing, a relationship that means a new type of democracy, a new path for the peoples of Europe.

American progressives should note this phenomenon carefully. It is the pattern of a future that was inevitable in Europe, and only t' at pattern can really eradicate fascism.

If an American presidential candidate calls this communism, he is fatally misleading the reality; more than that, he is erecting a fatal barrier between ourselves and those peoples and is inevitably leading our own nation along a path that would mean war with all of Europe, as well as the Soviet Union.

Such a man could only be President to prepare a fascist America; and because Americans don't want fascism, such a man cannot be President.

It is inconceivable—and this is my only election guess which won't mean a thing by the time it is read—it is inconceivable that we should defeat Hitler and have Hitlerism conquer this country.

That is the big issue on which, I am convinced, Americans will have made their crucial judgment by Wednesday morning.

Worth Repeating

DEATH was the sentence of the French court for Georges Suarez, Paris journalist who edited for the Nazis a collaborationist sheet called Aujourd'hui, and the kind of man he was is detailed by A. J. Liebling in the current (Nov. 4) New Yorker in wireless from Paris:

Finally, the new court got under way, and Suarez attained a certain place in history by being the first man condemned by it to die. Before the war, he was a journalist of the type familiar in Paris since Balzac's day—blackmailing, puffing, or attacking for hire, always in need of women to bolster his belief in himself. During the occupation he sold himself to the Germans as automatically as he would have sold himself to any other highest bidder. . . . The Suarezes of France were not such imposing figures as the Renaults, but they were always there to do the Renaults' dirty work.

Let's Face It

Why and How the 'Daily' Gets Its Scoops

by Max Gordon

THIS column is written during an interlude. The results of the elections are not in as I write, but you will read the column after they are known.

It is fortunate, then, that I have been asked to explain how come the Daily Worker is able to get the "scoops" our energetic advertising department had on display in The Worker Sunday.

A few weeks ago my colleague, Joseph Starobin, commented on similar eign policy. He made the e ign policy. He made the point that in one essential respect we have little competition from other papers. This is in the quality of our reporting. This quality, he said, comes from the understanding our correspondents have of political events and of the laws of society.

This, of course, is true not only of our foreign correspondents but of those who report for us nationally as well.

I would carry it a step further. The understanding of our correspondents comes from the fact that they are not simply observers but active participants in the political life of their communities. This very activity requires of them a knowledge and a grasp of poltical factors and relationships beyond that of reporters who simply observe.

On top of that, they are writing for a paper whose aim it is not merely to report events but to uncover their causes, the motives and political relationships behind them, as well as their consequences. This leads to greater objectivity and more factual reporting because it tells a far greater part of the real story than does a mere recital of an event.

The "scoop" on the O'Daniel Coup in Texas, featured in Sunday's display, is an illustration of how the character of our correspondents enables us to bring our readers a real picture of what is happening. The "coup" referred to was the May convention of the Texas Democratic Party, in which the anti-FDR forces took over to initiate the abortive anti-FDR Southern Democratic revolt.

Our correspondent, David Carpenter, who is a Texas leader of the Communist Political Association, immediately recognized that the revolt was led by reactionary elements closely akin to the center of national reaction, the GOP leadership. He investigated and found that Frank Gannett's GOP "front," the pro-fascist Committee for Constitutional Government, was working hand-in-glove with those leading the revolt.

Months later, this vital aspect of the situation got into other newspapers.

As an example of how exposure of the cause and the effects of a political event are essential to an objective presentation, take the exposure of Gov. Dewey's fraudulent feed shortage campaign last fall, which is also featured in Sunday's display.

• • •

DEWEY'S blast against the Administration for causing a "feed shortage" in the northeast made us smell a rat because we knew the "farm lobby" crowd in Washington was trying to break ceiling prices on feed and Dewey's chief adviser, Howard E. Babcock, was a leading figure in that lobby. So we called some farm friends who were in a position to know. They not only confirmed our suspicions that the farm lobby crowd was behind the scare, but were able, because of their own perspective, to describe to us the harm that would result—and eventually did result—to our war food production.

Several days after we printed the story, the Times wrote a front page piece which also exposed the fact that there was no feed shortage in the state. The Times did not, however, indicate either the political or economic motives behind the Dewey move nor its effects. Obviously, the story was incomplete without these.

Frequently, it is not only a matter of the work of the individual correspondents, but of the nature of the paper. We write to move people to action. This requires that they have a deeper understanding of events than a mere description. From my own experience I know that things we say exclusively may often be known to other reporters but their papers are not interested.

Making the Grade

Open School Week—A Chance To Observe and Improve

by Harold Collins

THIS is Open School Week in New York City. Once again parents have received invitations to visit the classrooms and meet the teachers with whom their children have been spending the better part of each day for all but two months of the year. For the vast majority, even of those who do accept these invitations, this will likely be the only occasion on which they catch actual glimpses of what lies behind those many-windowed walls that face on the school street. The only occasion, that is, but one—"graduation day," when everything and everyone involved is starched into something bearing only a slight resemblance to the original.

For the rest, in all but a very few instances, parents remain as great a mystery to the school personnel as the other way round. Even the time set aside during Open School Week for conversations between parent and teacher does not afford the opportunity for much more than a formal exchange. It generally opens with "How is my son (or daughter) doing?" and closes with something beginning, "Well . . ."

Who is responsible for this situation? It is not an easy question to answer. On the one hand, too many parents have tended to look upon the school system as self-contained and self-motivated, instead of as a public service, responsible in the long run to the people it serves. This has been particularly and unfortunately true of foreign-born parents, and of those in the "underprivileged areas." On the other hand, this very absence of direct and continuous contact has confirmed and deepened whatever tendency exists in the school system to cut itself off from the society surrounding it and set up a world of its own.

Whatever the origin of the situation, the results are clear: Both sides suffer from being separated from one another, and on both sides ignorance forms the perfect breeding-ground for suspicion and hostility.

• • •

THIS year, parents should be making a particular effort to utilize the opportunity afforded them by Open School Week. For this is the year in which the greatest enemy of their children's education and future will have received its final death-blows on the military fronts; and they cannot turn to their peacetime job of reconstruction and democratic advance still under the misconception that education is "somebody else's business."

For instance, is it of no concern to parents who are trade-unionists what the schools have to say, or do not bother to say, about the labor movement? Or that, for the most part, it is the trade unions themselves which have had to bring before the graduates of our free public schools the simplest facts about labor and its perspectives, facts which nothing in their previous education seems somehow to have made plain to them? How much can the trade-union parent accomplish this week, to begin with, by talking with teachers and supervisors on this question alone!

A splendid example of how much the schools can do in the right direction, once they set themselves to it, can be seen in P.S. 253, Brooklyn, where a 6B class, as part of its class project on labor and labor unions, has invited a trade union leader to speak to them, and has gone en masse to visit the NMU hall, meet the union's leadership, and swap questions with seamen from all parts of the world! This is the very same school, incidentally, which did such a superb job last year on inter-cultural relations; and it deserves the congratulations of every democratic minded American! But the important point is that this experience is still a comparatively unusual one for our school children, and that what has kept it so is chiefly the failure of parents to make known their own feelings as to what they wish their children to know of the world in which they will live.

Once they have set about taking their part in their own children's education seriously, parents will be surprised to discover how warm a reception their interest will receive.

How Soviet Pilots Stormed the Heavens

by Lt. Col. N. Denisov

MOSCOW.

SOVIET pilots hail the 27th anniversary of the Great October Revolution as complete masters of the sky on the Soviet-German front—a mastery won many months ago.

The road to victory was hard. When the Germans perfidiously crossed the Soviet border their air force was at its full strength and completely mobilized, with thousands of combat machines which had played a most significant part in the German blitzkrieg plan. Besides being numerically superior, the German aircraft were somewhat better in performance.

The Soviet Air Force could not at that time modernize its machines, since it was necessary to remove a considerable part of the aircraft industry to the interior of the country and reorganize production in the new areas. Soviet pilots fought under adverse conditions, displaying mass heroism and self-sacrifice. In many cases our fliers used their propellers to chop off the wings and tails of enemy bombers, or rammed the German machines.

While this heroic struggle raged at the front, Soviet aircraft designers carefully studied the strong and weak points of the Luftwaffe. An army of thousands of engineers and factory workers exerted all efforts to overcome the handicaps of production. Before the war had reached its 100th day a new and powerful machine appeared on the front—the Stormovik, designed by Ilyushin. Soon our bomber pilots were being adequately supplied with splendid planes for near and long-range action. The Soviet Air Force grew in quality and quantity.

• • •

IN the grandoise battles for Stalingrad the Air Force took the initiative, paving the way to air mastery. Throughout the spring and summer of 1943 fierce battles raged, particularly over the Kuban and the Kursk salient. Soviet pilots in the Kuban, each making as many as seven and eight flights daily, thwarted the attempts of the German fighter pilots to regain air supremacy. Pokryshkin, now a colonel and thrice hero of the Soviet Union, was among these bold airmen.

In the Kuban sky our fighters employed the formula they had elaborated for air combat: altitude, speed, maneuver and fire. Effectively applying parts of the formula or ably combining them, Soviet pilots destroyed enormous numbers of enemy aircraft, thus predetermining the outcome of another no less important air operation which developed soon after over the Kursk salient. The scope of this operation was also on a grand scale; it is enough to say that nearly 1,000 enemy aircraft were destroyed in a few days— three times the number lost by the Germans in the first year of the present war. After Kursk, the Soviet Air Force went over to a determined offensive.

Last year the anniversary of the Soviet State was marked by the victories of the Red Army on the Dnieper and the liberation of Kiev, the Ukrainian capital. Since that time Soviet trops have crossed the borders of East Prussia and Hungary, and are fighting in Poland and Yugoslavia. In these offensives the Air Force has played a most important role. Officers and generals and the flight and ground personnel have developed and perfected new operational and tactical methods of combating the Luftwaffe and cooperating with land troops.

• • •

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the most significant events of the past year is the employment of concentrated mass action by the Soviet Air Force. This is an air offensive of the highest order—the main form of cooperation with ground forces. A few examples from the past summer's operations illustrate this point. In one sector 15 kilometers long, 550 Stormoviks and bombers covered by several hundred fighters took to the air to blast the enemy defenses. Within a few moments, more than 60 Soviet planes were operating on each kilometer of this front. But even that was exceeded: simultaneously, on a smaller but more important operational sector nearby, 1,288 Soviet machines pounded the enemy for 40 minutes.

The fact that Soviet pilots now dominate the skies above the battlefields is a guarantee of further Red Army successes and the final rout of the enemy.

Listen Here, Mr. Editor

For Daily Worker Readers

To Our Readers:

We are appreciative of the many letters suggesting ideas and improvements for the Daily Worker which come to the paper's editorial office. A great number of them, however, are unsigned and without address. This makes it impossible for us to discuss the suggestions offered with those making them. We would ask, under these circumstances, that all letters containing suggestions of any kind for the Daily Worker be accompanied by the name and address of the sender.

The growing number of local newspaper clippings and references to newspapers being mailed in by our readers is also appreciated, and we want to take this opportunity to thank you for this cooperation.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ,
Managing Editor.

•

Dewey Demagogy Couldn't Fool Us

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

This historic campaign of 1944 is a battle of victory in the world of mankind, and a tremendous effect to speed victory on the battlefront in the war. No Dewey demagogy could obscure the sentiment of the working people. I was visiting and urging 250 registered voters on Sunday morning, Nov. 5. The result was 65 percent for Roosevelt. The majority of these people were Italian.

Having lost the battle in the real issue of the campaign Dewey threw caution to the wind, and adopted the naked policy of red-baiting and slander promoted by his fascist, pro-fascist and defeatist backers. I am confident President Roosevelt will remain as President, with a large support in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

A. BALDIZZARE.

•

Request That Came Too Late

Rochester, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Please insert the Hoover Breadline depression picture in your daily paper, Monday, Nov. 6, just before election.

FORMER STAUNCH REPUBLICAN.

•

BUT—Dewey Is Hoover!

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is part of a letter from my son Jesse Wallach, somewhere in the Southwest Pacific. I thought it amusing and you may wish to give our readers this bit of deduction from one far removed from the home front.

"I hear tell that the New York Times came out for Roosevelt. I haven't seen the paper for months so this came as a surprise to me. Everything in New York seems topsy turvy. The Herald Tribune, which seemingly had a good foreign policy outlook now supports Dewey. The Times, which was much more timid in this respect, came out for FDR. Now if Dewey would come out for Roosevelt, that would really be something."

I enjoyed the humor of this, maybe other will, too.

ROSE WALLACH.

•

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

— Union Lookout —

- **Elevating the Canvassers**
- **Osman Hits Bull's Eye**

by Dorothy Loeb

Love's Labor Lost—You can file under man-hours lost to production time spent by canvassers for a half dozen straw polls that breathlessly reported findings every other day during the campaign, then refused to make any predictions at all when final figures were in. Love's Labor Won—Well, you see the results. Now aren't you glad you rang all those door-bells and climbed all those stairs? My prediction for 1945: There will be an enormous movement for improvements in housing, especially for installation of elevators. Can't you already see the fighting spirit that will be carried into this drive by thousands of men and women throughout the country who plodded up staircases without number in out-moded dwellings to get the vote out? I can name scores of local unions, whose vote-conscious members now rate Otis Elevator and competing firms as companies "most likely to succeed" in our future expanding economy.

Arthur Osman, president of Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Local 65, hit the bull's eye recently in an exposure of red-baiting. Writing in the union organ, New Voices, he went to bat against those who say fascism and communism are the same thing and against red-baiters who say they're friends of the Soviet Union, but——. "Thousands upon thousands of American sons are dying today because of the red-baiting of Hitler and his friends everywhere—including those in America," he said. "Americans are dying in the struggle against red-baiters. Americans are dying for the same cause in which millions of Russians—reds, if you please—are shedding their warm blood. Their cause and ours are not opposed to each other. That's why we can fight along side of each other."

The United States and the Soviet Union have common objectives, even if their form of organizing for the common good differs, Osman said. "They and we are both aiming for greater freedom and greater advancement for the common man," he wrote. "It is that common aim which has gained for both of us—for Russia and for America"—the deadly hatred of the forces of oppression. It is that common aim which finds us fighting together against our common enemy."

As for those who add buts to their professions of friendship for the Soviet Union, Osman says: "Every red-baiter tries to assure us that he is a friend of Russia. But that's a lie. You can never be a friend of a people whose ideologies you hate. No one who hates Nazism will say that he admires Nazi Germany and respects their right to be Nazis. Those who maliciously place communism and nazism in the same class cannot be sincere friends of our Soviet ally."

What looks like a very useful service for trade unions is published by the Labor Institute of America, 119 W. 57th St. The institute furnishes subscribers with digests of important rulings and decisions of the War Labor Board, the National Labor Relations Board and the decisions of miscellaneous courts and government agencies. It is sort of a Kiplinger letter for labor. The fee to unions is $10 a year. Individuals can get it for $15. The institute published a very attractive election pamphlet for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen during the campaign.

To arm trade unionists to fight dislocations through arbitrary and sudden cutbacks, the CIO research department has just issued a special four-page folder. It's called "First Aid in Lay-Offs" and it tells in simple and direct fashion what you can do when cutbacks hit. The folder we saw relates specifically to New York State and includes information on unemployment insurance here, how to get it, how long you have to wait and all of that as well as tips on what the union can do to try to keep the wheels of industry turning. You can get the folder through CIO at 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Groups in U.S. Knew Too Much for GOP

By JOHN MELDON

The Republican high command banked on a disruptive campaign among the country's national groups as one of its key electioneering strategies. But by far and large, this irresponsible drive, undertaken at the most critical moment in the nation's history, did not work.

The GOP used a double-barreled strategy. The first was attempted intimidation. They tried to beat the foreign-born citizens over the head with the eternally repeated cry against PAC leader Sidney Hillman of "the Lithuanian" . . . "The Russian born Jew," ad nauseam. GOP'ers of the Ham Fish stripe, brazenly warned the Jewish voters that they would "endanger" their political future by a solid vote for one man—for one party—meaning Roosevelt, of course. Most brazen was the machinations of those two stalwart Republican Dewey stooges —State Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein and his assistant, William Herlands, to frighten all foreign-born citizens from the polls through their cooked-up "illegal registration" campaign.

Their second strategy was to appeal to the special grievances, or illusionary grievances, of citizens of Italian or Polish origin. Unfortunately they succeeded to some extent among the German Americans, who fell for Dewey's thinly veiled promises of a negotiated peace. How well they succeeded among the Italian Americans is yet to be seen. As to the Polish-Americans, the GOP used every trick in the bag to turn them against Roosevelt and the United Nations by irresponsible use of the Polish border question.

However, as the campaign drew to a close, it became obvious that the GOP in the main failed flatly to intimate or lure the various national groups. The GOP found, on Nov. 7, that the Polish, the Italians, the Jews and many of the German-Americans were voting as Americans—as citizens of the United States.

The national groups of this country went to the polls yesterday fully understanding that the need for a strong coalition of the American people around the President's policies was just as necessary at home, as the coalition of the United Nations is necessary abroad, against tyranny. They rejected the tyranny of fascism across the seas—and the threat of resurrected Hoover tyranny at home.

Yugoslavia Will Remain United —Marshal Tito

Persons inside and outside Yugoslavia who "speculate on the possibility of civil war . . . are badly mistaken if they think that the fruits for which an ocean of blood was given will be lost to us," Marshal Tito told the National Army of Liberation after its Belgrade victory.

Tito delivered a stirring message of gratitude to the Yugoslav and Soviet fighters who freed the capital. The text of his address has just been released here by the United Committee of South Slavic Americans. He said in part:

"We stretch out a hand of reconciliation to every honest citizen in this country who is prepared henceforth to work together with us in reconstruction and rehabilitation of our unfortunate devastated country.

"We must preserve our new federal democratic Yugoslavia in which every honest citizen will have the full right to asert himself, and where each one will have work, an opportunity of learning and everything that is necessary to a cultured man."

"The mission which the sons of Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Slovenia have taken upon themselves is brotherhood and unity of all peoples.

WATCHFUL VIGIL

"It is your task," he told the soldiers, "not only to beat the cursed enemy but to keep watchful vigil over that for which about 200,000 of the best sons of our people, men of the National Army of Liberation and partisan detachments, have laid down their lives.

"We refuse to be pawns in other peoples' hands. By this struggle we have earned the right to participate in this war and the reconstruction of a new and happier Europe on equal terms with the Allies.

"I am convinced that these aspirations of our people will be accepted by our allies and that they are already accepting them," he declared.

"Do you remember," the Marshal Tito asked, "how one and a half years ago the enemy unleashed all his forces against us to exterminate us? He will never do it. We shall win.

"Our allies, Great Britain and the United States, began sending us arms, ammunition and all we needed through their glorious airmen. Today the great Soviet Union Red Army is also liberating this country side by side with you.

"Here, in Belgrade and Yugoslavia, the brotherhood of our great allies with our martyred country was created. . . . The streets of Belgrade, drenched with the blood of all sons of Yugoslavia are also drenched with the blood of the sons of the Soviet Union."

Endorses World News Freedom

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—Andrew Rothstein, president of the Foreign Press Association of London and former head of the London Bureau of Tass, Soviet News Agency, today expressed a welcome to the "voices raised by the great news agencies" to further the freeedom of the press and international interchange of news.

Speaking at an association luncheon, Rothstein said that the news agencies were promoting a view of the freedom of the press which means the "widest possible freedom for people to inform themselves."

Rothstein asserted that newspapers should not become mouthpieces for special interests, and the freedom of the press should not presuppose the protection of special interests.

He also cautioned against suggestions that only privately owned newspapers or press agencies could forward the concept of a free press.

See Oaks Program Helping Africa

In an editorial in the November issue of New Africa, the Council on African Affairs, headed by Paul Robeson and Max Yergan, takes issue with those who have assailed the Dumbarton Oaks agreement as evading the problems of imperialism and racial discrimination.

The full text of the editorial follows:

"Sharply critical observations on the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a United Nations Organization to maintain peace and security have been voiced by several Negro commentators and newspapers because of the plan's failure to affirm the principle of racial equality and its lack of reference to colonial representation in the assembly of nations or to the question of dependent peoples in general.

"The Council on African Affairs deplores these omissions as much as anyone. But we most certainly do not agree with those who, on that basis alone, regard the cause of democracy as lost and see the proposed organization as an instrument for the perpetuation of imperialism and the colonial system.

A PEOPLE'S PEACE

"In the first place, the Dumbarton Oaks conference was a meeting not of top-ranking officials to establish principles but rather of government technicians to frame international machinery for establishing and implementing principles.

"The conferees did not define an aggressor nation, but they proposed a Security Council to prevent aggression. And while they did not refer specifically to imperialist exploitation or racial discrimination, they did recommend an Economic and Social Council, made up of representatives of 18 elected nations from the Assembly, to 'facilitate solutions of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.'

"Secondly, as Secretary Cordell Hull has emphasized, 'the proposals in their present form are neither complete nor final.' They will be further developed before being placed before the United Nations Conference for full consideration.

China Defeatists Impede Fighting

Chinese reactionaries and defeatists have brought about a virtual state of "armistice" on some sectors of the Chinese front, the current War and the Working Class, Soviet trade union magazine, charges.

Japanese agents, the journal adds, are seeking to prolong this situation.

"And at the same time, not only China, but Ethiopia, Liberia, Haiti and the democratic Latin-American countries will have opportunity to present recommendations for insuring the world organization's effective action on the problems of imperialism and racialism.

"Meanwhile, pending the calling of the United Nations Conference, it is important that organized labor and all liberal forces in America, Great Britain, and other countries, discuss those problems in relation to the world security plan and submit constructive proposals to their state officials. In that way we can go forward to a peoples' peace.

"Representatives of the four foremost nations of the world, which have the primary responsibility, by virtue of their power, for maintaining world peace and security have in their first discussion reached a 90 per cent agreement on how it is to be done. The Council regards this agreement as the keystone of international cooperation for achieving world democracy.

"Those who want to go backward will try to destroy this keystone; those who are marching forward will build upon it."

Two Lost in Crash

BOSTON, Nov. 7 (UP).—Two men were lost and eight rescued after a Navy blimp on an operational flight from the South Weymouth air base crashed into the Atlantic Ocean

Iran Government Arrests Union Leaders as Tension Rises

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (UP).—Soviet dispatches from Teheran continued today to report growing tension and disturbances in Iran following the government's refusal to grant oil concessions to the Soviet Union.

Premier Mohammed Saed has ordered armed soldiers with armored cars and motorcycles to cruise the streets of the capital, and a cavalry regiment is guarding the trade union building, dispatches reported.

Other guards have been placed outside the premises of the people's Party, and two unnamde trade union leaders have been arrested. Dispatches said Saed has banned the newspaper Ferman and ordered the arrest of the editor of the newspaper Shakhende.

City CIO Defends Woolley, OPA

Rallying to the support of the OPA and its regional administrator, Daniel P. Woolley, the Greater New New York CIO Council yesterday branded the Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee as a mouthpiece of big realty interests out to destroy rent ceilings.

Having failed in a move for a 10 percent increase in rents, the committee now shouts that "it's time for a change," Quill said. "What they mean is that it's time to abolish ceilings so that the millions of tenants in the city can be served a rent hike."

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (5 word to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight—Manhattan

FOLK DANCING — Viennese Waltzes, polka, schottisches, square dances, etc., alternating with social dancing. For beginners and experienced. Piano and fiddle by Mr. & Mrs. Siller, folk dance musicians for 40 years. Class 60c, servicemen free. Special rates for benefit parties. Every Wednesday, 8-11:30 p.m. Caravan Hall, 110 E. 59th St. Midtown Folk Dance Group.

CAMP BEACON HOTEL
(55 Miles from N. Y.)
REOPENING
Friday, Nov. 17
Make reservations now for Thanksgiving Week-End
RATES $35 Weekly, $6 Daily
Mickey Horwitz, *Mgr.*
BEACON, N. Y. • Tel. Beacon 731
N. Y. Office 207 4th Ave. - ST. 9-0824
Bronx Office Phone OL. 5-6900

For Winter Vacation it is the
ALLABEN HOTEL
501 Monmouth Ave.,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Tel.: Lakewood 819 or 1222
Jack Schwartz, *Prop.*

Nation's Cultural Leaders Saw Vital Need for FDR Reelection

By SAMUEL SILLEN

The campaign to reelect President Roosevelt witnessed the coming-of-age of the democratic cultural movement in America. Most of the country's leading actors, writers, artists and and scientists took their stand—and a determined stand it was—against the forces of bigotry, obscurantism and reaction.

Reaching many millions of voters, they were a vital force in the election. They helped immeasurably to clarify and dramatize the issues.

But this effective work cannot be understood merely as a campaign phenomenon. True, the election activity marked a very high point in the cultural movement. This activity was very clearly linked, however, to a number of factors that operated long before the election.

Above all, the rise of Hitlerism awakened artists and intellectuals to the fact that they have a profound stake in the survival of democracy. Hitler himself demolished the illusion that politics is not the artist's province.

Spain was an important stage in this process. Pearl Harbor speeded it up.

In the figures of such great exiles as Einstein and Thomas Mann, American men of culture read their own fate and the fate of all decent people should fascist-minded reaction ever triumph in this country.

But this is only the negative side. Equally important was the inspiration that writers and artists drew from the rapid growth of the labor movement in the past several years. They were inspired by the progressive leadership of Roosevelt, in whom they found a great symbol of the struggle against barbarism.

Thus, two main factors operated in the maturing of the cultural movement. One was the menace of fascism. The other was the affirmative movement of the American people under the Roosevelt Administration.

Artists and scientists discovered their common interest. They united. They formed strong ties with the rest of the population, responsibly identifying themselves with the welfare of the nation as a whole.

Their main contribution in the campaign has been to weld various sections of the American people, dramatizing their community of interest. They have given freely of their time and talent. They have fought hard. And they will undoubtedly continue to act in unison as a bulwark against the fascist forces abroad and at home.

2 Soviet Physicians Speak Here Saturday

Two Soviet doctors will speak on recent Soviet medical achievements at the first annual meeting of the American-Soviet Medical Society, Saturday Nov. 11, at the Biltmore Hotel. The doctors are N. N. Priorov, director of the Central Institute of Orthopedics and Traumatology and chief surgeon of Evacuation Hospitals, and N. N. Blokhin, chief of the Department of Orthopedics, Medical Institute at Ghorki.

GOP Failed in Maneuver to Keep Down Big Vote

In this campaign, the right to the franchise has been under withering fire from the Republican high command and its fascist-minded allies. This has been a serious matter for America. The history of the franchise is the history of democracy and its abridgement means a weakening of democracy. In the fight for the preservation and extension of the franchise, the working people have ever been outstanding. This was the case, too, in 1944.

Knowing it was the minority, the Republican Party did everything it could to whittle down the national vote. Every trick was employed by the GOP leadership, allied in a pro-fascist conspiracy with the corrupt politaxers, to prevent a large vote on Nov. 7.

This was registered in the attack on the soldiers' vote, in which Dewey and his main backers, men like former GOP national chairman Harrison E. Spangler and Senator Robert Taft, stood out in front against the fighting men. It was seen again in the widespread try at preventing a large registration, with intimidation against new voters and all sorts of obstacles being put in the way of the migrant war workers. Again and most sordidly, this war upon the franchise was recorded in the GOP refusal to do anything to assure the passage of legislation ending the poll tax.

CONSCIOUS CONSPIRACY

The outrageous assault upon the CIO's Political Action Committee was not only an attempt to produce a still-birth for labor political activities. It was also a conscious conspiracy to keep down the vote.

There were forces within the American people which could and did—beat back these offensives against democracy. The strength of labor's political understanding and actions gives us a glimpse of the greater possibilities for the future. The Henry Kaiser franchise committee furnished an example of unity of big capitalists with the workers and other democratic groups which helped offset the fascist connivings of the GOP.

All these groups have much to do after election. Down in Georgia for the first time, 18-year-olds voted and that's work for the future: to see that every state has such a law.

The people did want to be united and did get many thousands of soldiers to vote. But let's not forget the Republicans did disfranchise 60 percent of the fighting men. In the case of registration, millions were deprived of the vote and the poll-tax is not yet wiped out. To that extent the GOP conspiracy made itself felt. To that extent, at least, it is essential that the work begun in the election campaign be continued, that such committees as the Kaiser group remain and that labor's activities be doubled.

Philippine Gov't To Probe Disloyalty

President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines has authorized a commission to investigate persons suspected of disloyalty to the Commonwealth and the United States during the Japanese occupation, Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, resident commissioner, said Monday over the "Voice of Freedom" radio on Leyte Island.

The broadcast, reported by OWI said that a board to caluculate private and public war damages also had been set us.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

Army and Navy

FULL LINE of leather or sheep-lined coats, windbreakers, hiking outfits. Get our prices first. GR. 5-9073. HUDSON, 105 Third Ave.

Baby Carriages & Juvenile Furniture

In the Bronx and Manhattan It's
SONIN'S
1422 JEROME AVE., BRONX, N. Y.
Northwest Cor. 170th St. Tel. JErome 7-5764
LARGEST SELECTION OF New Steel BABY CARRIAGES
NURSERY FURNITURE
Cribs, Bathinettes, High Chairs, Strollers, Walkers and Youth Bed Suites
Bridgetable Sets at Real Savings
(Both stores open Thurs. & Sat. till 9 p.m.)

In Brooklyn and Queens It's
BABYTOWNE
70 Graham Ave., B'klyn, N. Y. Tel. EV. 7-8654
3 Blocks from Broadway & Flushing Ave.

Beauty Parlors

LOOK YOUNGER. More Beautiful! For Permanents $5.00. GOLDSTEIN'S, 223 E. 14th St. Tel.: GR. 5-8989.

Carpet Cleaning

UNCLAIMED RUGS
REAL BARGAINS!
CLOVER
CARPET CLEANERS
3263 Third Ave. MElrose 5-2151
Bet. 163rd & 164th, Bx. - Open Evgs.

Coats - Suits - Dresses

"It's FRIED'S For Coats"
SHOP HERE FOR BETTER *SPORT* AND *DRESSY*
COATS
Newest Colors and Fabrics
★ Alterations Free ★
FRIED'S
590 Sutter Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
100% UNION SHOP

Dentist

Dr. J. S. EFREMOFF
Surgeon Dentist
147 FOURTH AVE., cor. 14th St.
Formerly at 20 Fifth Ave.
Phone: AL. 4-3910

Electrolysis

UGLY HAIR REMOVED FOREVER
By a foremost expert Electrologist, recommended by leading physicians—strict sterility and hygiene by Registered Nurse. Perfect results guaranteed. Safe privacy. Men also treated.

BELLA GALSKY, R. N.
175 Fifth Avenue
833 West 57th Street
Tel.: GR. 7-6440

Electrolysis

Here experts remove unwanted hair permanently from your face, arms, legs or body—at VERY LOW COST! A physician in attendance. Strict privacy. Also featuring BELLETTA'S NEW METHOD—saves lots of time and money. Men also treated. Free consultation.
BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS
110 W. 34th St. Tel.: ME. 3-4218
Shites 1101-2 Next to Saks 34th St.

Furriers

BEAUTIFUL FURS
Ready Made and *Made to Order* at
REAL BUYS
Remodeling and Repairing at Amazingly Low Prices
Hours 9:30-6:30 inc. Sat.

PROGRESSIVE FURS
158 West 27th St. (Room 800)
Phone PEnn. 6-0913

Insurance

LEON BENOFF, 391 E. 149th St., N. Y. Fire, Auto, Burglary, Liability, Compensation, etc. Tel.: ME. 5-0984.

CARL BRODSKY—Every kind of insurance. Room 308, 799 Broadway, GR. 5-3826.

Laundries

U. S. FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY. 9 Christopher St. WA. 9-2732. Efficient, reasonable, call-deliver.

Men's Wear

NEWMAN BROS. Men's and Young Men's Clothing 84 Stanton St., near Orchard, N.Y.C. Comradely attention.

Mimeographing-Multigraphing

MIMEOGRAPHING
and MAILING
Speed Efficiency Quality
Tel.: GRamercy 5-9316
ASK FOR BILL STENCIL OR CAPPY
CO-OP MIMEO Service
39 Union Sq. W. — Union Shop

Moving and Storage

LEXINGTON STORAGE
202-10 West 89th St. TR. 4-1575
SPECIAL RATES FOR POOL CAR SHIPMENTS TO
California, Portland, Seattle, Denver and States of Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming and Texas.
Modern warehouse. Private rooms. Inspection invited. Local moving. Full-part loads to-from Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Atlanta, Washington, St. Louis and Florida. Attractive rates, insured. Free estimates. No obligation.

Moving and Storage

GENERAL MOVING. Storage, 248 E. 34th St. LE 2-2840. Reasonable moving and storage rates. Union shop.

J. SANTINI, Lic Long Distance Moving, Storage. Reasonable rates. LEhigh 4-2222.

FRANK GIARAMITA, Express and Moving. 13 E. 7th St., near Third Ave. Tel. GR. 7-2457.

Opticians - Optometrists

CHAS. BERNEY OPTOMETRIST
86 ST. RIGHT AT BAY PARKWAY BROOKLYN

Official I.W.O. Brooklyn Opticians
UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 Flatbush Ave., near Atlantic Ave.
ELI ROSS, *Optometrist*
Tel. NEvins 4-9188 • Daily 9 A.M.-8 P.M.
Saturday 9 A.M.-5 P.M.

Official IWO Bronx Opticians
GOLDEN BROS.

VISION FOR VICTORY
Eyes Examined Prescriptions FILLED
262 E. 167th St., nr. Morris Ave.
Telephone: JE. 7-0022

OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN

UNION SQ. OPTICAL
147 FOURTH AVE.
13th & 14th Sts.
EYES EXAMINED
By OCULIST
100% UNION SHOP
Phone GR. 7-7553
N. SHAFFER, WM. VOGEL — Directors

OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN
Associated Optometrists
255 West 34th St., nr. Seventh Ave.
Tel. MEd. 3-3243 • Daily 9 A.M.-7:30 P.M.
J. P. FREEMAN *Optometrist*

Physicians

DR. CHERNOFF, 223 Second Ave. 10 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Sun. 11-2 p.m. Tel.: GR 7-7697

DR. MAISEL, 107 E. 17th St., near Union Sq. 10-1, 4-7:30. Sun. 11-1. ST. 9-8016

Records - Music

New!!
JOSH WHITE ALBUM
featuring his famous songs
One Meat Ball • Die Do Die
Outskirts of Town • Head Like a Rock
The House I Live in • Fare Thee Well
Cotton Eyed Joe
$2.89
BERLINER'S MUSIC SHOP
154 FOURTH AVE. Cor. 14th St.
Free Delivery Tel.: GR. 5-8580
OPEN EVENINGS to 11:30

Restaurants

FINE FOOD FIREPLACE
and the Music You Like
It's all yours with friendly people at
Seventeen Barrow
Dinner served—5-9:30 p.m.
Sun. Dinner served—3-9:30 p.m.
Full course dinner from 95c
17 BARROW ST. CH. 2-9184

VIENNESE FOOD and ATMOSPHERE
Little Vienna Restaurant
143 East 49th Street
LUNCH 75c DINNER $1.00
• PARTIES OUR SPECIALTY
• MUSIC
Tel. EL. 5-8929 • Open Sundays
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

RUSSIAN SKAZKA
227 WEST 46th STREET | AFTER THEATER FUN
• VODKA AND GOOD FOOD
• SKAZKA ORCHESTRA • ALYOSHA, RED ARMY ACCORDIONIST
NO MIN. • NO COVER • NO 20% TAX

REAL RUSSIAN ATMOSPHERE
The Newly Renovated
RUSSIAN INN
219 2nd Ave., near 13th St.
ST. 9-9865 (Open at 6 P.M.)
Food, Songs & Music of Russia
ENTERTAINMENT - DANCING
DRINKS

JADE MOUNTAIN
RESTAURANT
Quality Chinese Food
197 Second Ave. - Bet. 12th & 13th Sts.
Phone: GR. 7-9444

SCOOP! A PLACE TO EAT IN THE VILLAGE
Calypso Restaurant
Creole and So. American Dishes
LUNCH 50c to 60c DINNER 70c to 95c
146 MacDougal St. GRam. 5-9337
(Opp. Provincetown Theatre)

MESSINGER'S CAFETERIA, 7066 Allerton Ave., Bronx. Delicious food, comradely atmosphere

Typewriters - Mimeos

ALL MAKES, new and rebuilt. J. E. Albright & Co., 833 Broadway. AL. 4-4828.

NEW YORK WAR FUND

Our most heartfelt sympathy to
Alice and Steve Gardner
on the loss of
PFC.
BEN GARDNER
Veteran Abraham Lincoln Brigade
Killed in Action in France, Oct. 3, 1944
Mapleton Club CPA

I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
Funeral Directors for the IWO
Plots in all Cemeteries
Funerals arranged in all Boroughs
296 Sutter Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.
Day PHONES Night
DI. 2-1273-4-5 DI. 2-2726

The Low Down

First Glance at Young Robeson! He's Good

Nat Low

We were the first paper to carry news of the athletic prowess of Paul Robeson, Jr. and since his entry into Cornell, where he made first string varsity end at the age of 16, we have printed innumerable items of his gridiron doings.

But it wasn't until this past Saturday at Baker Field that we got around to seeing Pauli in action and, frankly, we are sorry we didn't make the jaunt up to Ithaca to see him more often for the young son of one of the world's leading citizens, and one of our America's greatest athletes, is a true chip off the old Rutgers' block.

Cornell played Columbia and won 25-7 and all through the game young Robeson, who cuts an impressive figure in his Big Red uniform, played a leading role. Standing an even six feet tall and carrying 180 pounds on his solid, muscular frame, Pauli played a whale of a game at end and, as one press box observer stated, "is better than Yale's all-American wingman, Paul Walker."

Having never seen said Mr. Walker in action we wouldn't be in a position to advance an opinion—but we have seen a lot of other college (as well as pro) ends and Robeson junior ranks with the better ones even though this is the first time he's ever played the position. (Having been a fullback for three years at high school.)

* * * *

As you may have expected, we watched Robeson more than we did the game itself, and most of the time through a pair of powerful field glasses loaned from a press box observer.

And some of the things we saw convmced us he'll be one of the top ends of the country in the next few years. (He's only a freshman now, remember.) For one thing, Pauli is big, fast and strong and has a lot of what football men call "instinct." That is, he can move with the play and can invariably be found where the ball is.

Offensively he is not only a threat as a pass catcher—he took two beauties over his shoulder against the Lions while surrounded by safety men—but is always a potential scorer on Cornell's favorite end-around play which another great Negro end—Brud Holland—made famous some few years ago.

Robeson tallied the fourth Cornell touchdown on this play, coming from his right end, taking the ball from Al Dekdebrun on the Columbia 10 and then tearing far around the other side of the line to race over the goal—gaining speed with each huge stride.

* * *

Pauli's speed is deceptive. On first glance he seems to be heavy-footed, for he runs rather languidly at the start of a play. But once he gets under way he really blazes and can run right over a man if he chooses.

When he is not taking a pass or working the end-around, he is blocking with devastating effect, if not with the most perfect form or consistency. A shortcoming that will no doubt be eradicated with more experience is his tendency to hit a man rather high instead of getting him around the legs and dumping him with authority. But what he lacks in technique he more than makes up for with power.

On the defensive he plays wide of the line and, using his great speed, often gets the runner from behind as the man nears the other end of the line. He is a bold tackler and got off some corkers against the Lions.

Once, when Otto Apel seemed to be off for a pretty good gain, Pauli hurled himself over a blocker and made a diving, ankle-grabbing tackle that stopped Apel dead in his tracks. Usually it took two Columbia blockers to take him out of a play, but when they did they always left another Cornellian free to roar through for the killing.

In his defensive play, too, Pauli displays some weaknesses directly attributable to youth and inexperience. On a number of occasions, when the Lions ran a play over his end, Pauli allowed himself to be sucked in too fast, only to be clipped from behind by a tackle or a guard and dumped out of the play.

But his recuperative powers are so magnificent that he often got off the turf and speeded back to the runner where he was able to take part in the play that finally brought the ball carrier down.

* * *

A fine booter, young Robeson kicks off for Cornell and in his five tries Saturday, sent four of them winging into the end zone—no mean feat for a 16-year-old.

His greatest asset is his calm and poise and even veteran football men watching him admitted it was something extremely unusual for a freshman. Pauli is never ruffled and, off this one game at least, he would seem to be one of the field leaders of the team despite the fact he is the youngest man on the squad.

All in all, we are sure the earlier estimates of the kid are well founded. He has already scored four touchdowns this season and has played wonderful defensive football in every one of the games he's been in.

His development in the coming years will undoubtedly be rapid and if he isn't an all-American end next year or the year after then Tommy Dewey is a great, crusading liberal.

U.S. Stars Set 47 AAU Marks

Headed by Ann Curtis, San Francisco mermaid who set 15 marks, American athletes established 47 national records this year and they will be submitted for approval at the 5th annual meeting of the national AAU at Atlantic City Dec. 8-10, officials announced yesterday.

The 18-year-old Miss Curtis set marks from 200 to 1,000 yards. She won four titles in the National Championships at Kansas City last summer.

Tied with five swim marks each are Alan Ford of Yale and the veteran Adolph Kiefer. Ford's 49.7 for the 100, clipping his 1943 record of 50., was regarded as the most remarkable swimming performance of the year. It was regarded as equivalent to a four-minute foot-racing mile.

Headlining the track standards was a 4:06.4 indoor mile mark set by Gil Dodds of the Boston A. A. Two other outstanding records were a 2:29.6 record for 1,000 meters by Bill Hulse of the New York J. C., and the record-equalling 6.1 for 60 yards by Ed Conwell of New York.

RangerHopesUp With Watson

By BILL MARDO

With garcon Phillipe Watson, one of the best hockey players of the past generation, back with the Rangers, the ice fortunes of the once proud and mighty Blueshirts have picked up considerably.

Watson, loaned out to the Montreal Canadiens last year because he couldn't get clearance from the Canadian government to cross the border, donned his uniform yesterday as the Rangers went through their first practice session on Madison Square Garden's ice under the experienced and hopeful eye of coach Frankie Boucher.

Boucher, delighted beyond words to have Phiery Phil back in the line-up, was obviously enthusiastic about his boys who have dropped their first three games.

"Watson's return will make us 50 percent stronger, not only because of his scoring and playmaking abilities but because of his spirit. He never gives up and is the type of guy who can inspire a team to greater efforts."

Frankie smiled almost contentedly for the first time in years and leaned on the edge of the rail to watch Watson take the ice with Walter Atanas and Hank Goldup on his wings.

"That Atanas is the best of our young players. And with two veterans like Watson and Goldup with him he should be even better."

The Rangers, who open against the undefeated Toronto Maple Leafs tomorrow night, will have Ab DeMarco, Grant Warwick and Joe Shack on the second line and Kilby McDonald, Fred Thurier and Fritz Hunt in the third line.

All in all—not too dark a prospect. Now if only Bryan Hextall shows up. Won't that be something?

— From the Press Box —

Baugh a Sub! But May Break Loose vs. Tigers

by Phil Gordon

And just to show that anything can happen in sports—Brooklyn football fans will see one of the strangest sights of them all this Sunday at Ebbets Field when the Washington Redskins come to town with the famed Sammy Baugh in the role of a second string back.

Baugh, second only to the great Sid Luckman, as an all-time passing marvel, has lost his job to Frank Filchock, who took over early in the season and has outdistanced Sammy's marks of last year.

How long the Texas heaver will stay in his role of sub is open to dispute, but at the moment Filchock seems to work better with the new T the Redskins have employed this year. Baugh, who had his doubts earlier this season about working in a T, didn't get too much practice with the club for his draft board had originally ordered him to remain on his ranch.

It will take a lot of work for the flatfooted Baugh to get accustomed to chasing back from center before throwing his pass. Baugh is accustomed to standing just a few feet back of the line and letting fly his short, deadly heaves. In the T, however, he must double back rapidly and let the ball fly while on the go and he has found it very difficult to do so.

Last week, for instance, in the important game against the formidable Cleveland Rams, Sammy couldn't do a thing in the first half and as a result the Redskins were on the verge of defeat, trailing 10-0. But Filchock took over in the second half and immediately the Skins began to move, finally scoring two touchdowns to win 14-10.

But you can't keep somebody like Slinging Sam out of the lineup too long and we're afraid our hapless Tigers, victoryless in six games this season, may be Sammy's opportunity to reclaim the fame that once was his.

Worse things have happened to the Tigers.

Army Ranks 1st; Irish Now 5th

Army increased its standing as the country's No. 1 collegiate football team in yesterday's Associated Press poll while Notre Dame, the Cadet opponent for Saturday, skidded all the way to fifth following its 32-to-13 loss to Navy.

Ohio State's beardless civilians have taken up the task of pursuing Army in the opinion of the 106 football experts who voted.

The Buckeyes, undisputed leaders in the rugged Big Ten race, came next with 18 selections as the best team and an aggregate of 812 points. Notre Dame, erstwhile leader until deposed by Army a week ago, was without a single first-placing vote but collected 430 points in the voting.

Navy shot from sixth a week ago to third this time, a move that kept Randolph Field in fourth place despite its 68-to-0 conquest of North Texas Aggies.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.	WEVD—1330 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc.	WNEW—1130 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.	WLIB—1190 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.	WHN—1050 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc.	WOV—1290 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.	WBNY—1480 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.	WQXR—1560 Kc.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Road of Life
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
11:15-WEAF—Rosemary—Sketch
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Star Playhouse
WJZ—News; Jack Berch, Songs
WABC—Bright Horizon
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—News Reports
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WOR—Music at Midday
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—U. S. Air Forces Band
WOR—News; Juke Box
WJZ—News; Farm-Home Makers
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Consumer Quiz
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, News
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR—Terry's House Party
WJZ—Woman's Exchange Show
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—Walter Kiernan, News
WABC—Joyce Jordan, M.D.
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—News; Real Stories
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WABC—Young Dr. Malone
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Perry Mason
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Morton Downey, Songs
WABC—Mary Marlin
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WJZ—Hollywood Star Time
WABC—Tena and Tim
WMCA—Ethel Colby—Talk
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Rambling With Gambling
WJZ—Beautiful Music
WABC—The High Places
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Bob Trout, News
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—WACs on Parade
WMCA—News; Western Songs
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Don Norman Show
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WABC—Recorded Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Raymond Scott Orchestra
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Forum: Unity Is Your Business—Mrs. La Fell Dickinson, Amy O. Welcher, Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert, Mrs. William A. Hastings, Mrs. Harold V. Milligan
WMCA—News; Milt Greene, Songs
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Chick Carter
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WMCA—Recorded Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Terry Allen and the Three Sisters, Songs
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Sydney Moseley, News
WJZ—John B. Kennedy, News
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WMCA—News; Talks; Music
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Ramona, Songs
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Lyn Murray Orchestra
6:30-WOR—Frank Singiser, News
WJZ—Whose War; Sports Talk
WABC—Jeri Sullavan, Songs
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Henry J. Taylor, News
WABC—The World Today
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News
7:00-WEAF—Johnny Mercer Show
WJZ—On Stage, Everybody
WABC—I Love a Mystery
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News
7:15-WEAF—John W. Vandercook, News
WOR—The Answer Man
WABC—Variety Musicale
WMCA—Five-Star Final
7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra
WOR—Can You Top This?
WJZ—The Lone Ranger
WABC—Easy Aces
WMCA—Johannes Steel, News
7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn, News
WMCA—Dean Martin, Songs
8:00-WEAF—Mr. and Mrs. North
WOR—Cecil Brown, News
WJZ—News Comments
WABC—Jack Carson Show
8:15-WOR—Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF—Henny Youngman Show
WOR—Stop That Villain
WJZ—My Best Girls
WABC—Dr. Christian
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Eddie Cantor, Comedy
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, News
WJZ—Joseph Dunninger
WABC—Frank Sinatra, Songs
WHN—William S. Gailmor, News
9:15-WOR—Screen Test
WQXR—Memory Game
9:30-WEAF—Mr. District Attorney—Play with Jay Jostyn, Others
WOR—The Cisco Kid—Play
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—Which Is Which—Quiz
WMCA—Business Forum
WQXR—Cavalcade of Music
9:55-WQXR—News Reports
10:00-WEAF—Kay Kyser Show
WOR—Sumner Welles, Comments
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Great Moments in Music
WQXR—Musical Milestones
10:15-WOR—Paul Schubert, News
WJZ—From England: Ted Malone
10:30-WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Scramby-Amby Quiz
WABC—Nelson Eddy, Baritone
WMCA—Frank Kingdon, News
WQXR—French News; Mithel Pober
10:45-WMCA—Musical Encores
10:50-WQXR—News; Just Music
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WMCA—News; Harlem Hour
11:30-WEAF—Arthur Hopkins Presents Play—Holiday, with Hope Williams and Tom Rutherford
WABC—Invitation to Music
12:00-WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

Radio Concerts

7-8 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Masterwork Hour.
7:30-8 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Orchestra, conducted by Leon Barzin.
8:05-9 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Symphony Hall.
9-9:55 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Concert Hall—Mozart music.
10-10:30 P.M., WABC (also FM)—Great Moments in Music, with Jean Tennyson, soprano; Robert Weede, baritone, and William Hein, tenor. Geo. Sebastian conducts.
10:30-11 P.M., WOR—Joseph Schuster, 'cellist, with the Symphonette.
11:30-12 P.M., WABC—Invitation to Music, with the Collegiate Chorale, Bernard Herrmann conducts.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)

	Daily	Sunday
1 time	.07	.08
3 times	.05	.06
7 times	.03	.05

DEADLINE: Noon Daily. For Sunday Wednesday 12 noon; for Monday, Saturday 12 noon.

APARTMENT TO SHARE (Bronx)

SHARE apartment with couple and boy. 8th Ave. Subway or Jerome Ave. Subway. Call TR. 8-5940.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT BROOKLYN

EASTERN PARKWAY, 784. Lerner. Room, Private bath. PR. 4-0104, after 6 p. m.

HELP WANTED

GIRL to run mail order business. Typing, Steno, Bookkeeping. Ample opportunity for advancement. Start $25.00. Write Box 153.

Soviet Letter To Red Skelton

By David Platt

Red Skelton, the radio and film star, donated a Boston A-20 fighter plane which he dubbed We Doo'd It, to the Red Army in the summer of 1943.

The plane was detailed to the famous Guards Unit of the Baltic Fleet air arm. When Capt. Nikolai Afanassyev, navigator, took over the ship he found in the pilot's cockpit a typewritten letter from Skelton in English, asking the men to let him know from time to time "what gives with the plane."

The question is beautifully answered in a recent letter to the Hollywood comedian from Guards Capt. Fyodorovich Streletsky, commander of We Doo'd It. The captain tells how the Skelton plane participated in the destruction of 10,000 tons of Nazi munitions transports and survived a heavy flack barrage far behind enemy lines in which the fuselage and the plane's wings were riddled with shrapnel. Capt. Streletsky's letter is quoted by Grigori Miroshnickenko in an article on the history of the ship in the April, 1944, issue of International Literature (Moscow), just received here. Here it is in full:

Mr. Skelton.

Dear Friend:

I am proud that this formidable, roaring eagle you have presented to the Soviet Union has been entrusted to me. Sincere thanks from the bottom of my heart for this plane.

Your plane Boston A-20-G No. 53926, bearing the title We Doo'd It, has been handed to my crew who have been in action since the beginning of the war.

Now that we have received this machine we shall seek the enemy with still greater vigor and persistance so as to destroy him and thereby justify both the great trust placed in us by our command and your hopes.

You too may be proud of this machine on which we have already flown many responsible missions, resulting, among other things, in the sinking of Nazi munitions transports with a total displacement of 10,000 tons.

The crew had to surmount many difficulties before they could deal these knockout blows. The very changeable weather, enemy fighter patrols and heavy flack from the escort vessels calls for a thorough knowledge of the job and determination both on the part of the crews going on such long distance sorties and from the ground staff.

On one sortie, while far behind enemy lines, our machine came into heavy flack, but we were not to be stopped by that. The target was ahead and the mission had to be carried out. Victory was the reward of determination, persistence and reasonable risk.

But, friend, I won't hide it from you—the fuselage and the plane's great wings were riddled with shrapnel. The machine was crippled. Nevertheless we got her back to base. Shell-shattered she became dearer to us than ever.

Thanks to the exceptional efforts of our ground staff, the mechanics and other experts, under the supervision of Engineer Lebedev, your plane was soon air-worthy once more. And so again we are getting our own back on the fascist scum. We doo'd it. We doo'd it as befits Russians and Guardsmen, as Baltic sailors. The enemy knows this well. The motto stands out boldly on the fuselage. It is our fighting emblem.

Yes, friend, we shall do our utmost to destroy the Nazis, our common foe, as soon as possible.

Commander of the Boston A-20-G No. 53926, We Doo'd It, Guards Captain Pyotr Fyodorovich Streletsky.
Navigator Guards Captain Nikolai Fyodorovich Afanassyev.

Comment by Samuel Sillen

American-Russian Literary Relations Reflect Long Friendship of Two Peoples

In celebration of the 27th anniversary of the Soviet Union, a meeting will be held at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 16 under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The speakers will include Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Andrei A. Gromyko, Earl of Halifax, Joseph E. Davies, and Corliss Lamont.

For a number of years I have been collecting notes—which now add up to a small volume — on American-Russian literary relations.

As these notes accumulated, I was struck with two facts. For one thing, American and Russian writers of the past were far more deeply interested in each other's work than most scholars have realized. Moreover, writers of both countries have vividly reflected the long friendship of their peoples; they have looked forward to the day when America and Russia would be drawn even more strongly together as great world-partners.

Excerpts from these notes will suggest the rich character of the materials, which are strikingly relevant today.

Turgenev and America

Turgenev, like all of Russia's democratic-minded writers, was very much attracted to the New World. As a student at the University of Moscow he was nicknamed "The American" because of his enthusiasm for the U. S. A. Turgenev was impressed not only with our democratic institutions but with our technical skill and enterprise. He once wrote: ". . . the greatest contemporary poets are the Americans, who are going to pierce the isthmus of Panama and talk of laying a transoceanic cable."

Turgenev, who showed a remarkable familiarity with American literature, regarded Hawthorne as "the first literary representative of the New World." He complimented James Russell Lowell, whom he had met, and he was interested in the work of William Dean Howells and Bret Harte.

Of Walt Whitman he spoke with great warmth. Asked by his editor-friend Pavel Annenkov for a magazine piece, Turgenev replied that he would do "several translations of lyrical poems by the remarkable American poet, Walt Whitman (have you heard of him?) with a little introduction. You cannot imagine anything more striking." Illness interfered and the translations, as Turgenev wrote, were "stranded on a sand-bank."

Though Turgenev was eager to visit America, he never crossed the Atlantic. But he met many American writers in Paris, and his literary relations with Henry James form an important chapter in the career of both writers. Turgenev followed closely the writings of the Jewish-American poet, Emma Lazarus, with whom he corresponded. (Selections from the work of Emma Lazarus were edited last year by Morris U. Schappes and published by the IWO.) One American visitor, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who had commanded a Negro regiment in the Civil War, wrote "These pilgrims from the States were apt to regard him (Turgenev) with a reverence which must have struck him as oddly unlike the treatment he was used to at home."

Whitman and Russia

In my recent Walt Whitman volume I have noted the poet's keen interest in the Russian people and their future. "You Russians and we Americans . . ." begins his preface to an intended Russian translation of his works, "our countries so distant, so unlike at first glance . . . and yet in certain features, and vastest ones, so resembling each other." To this profoundly interesting preface may be added other facts. For example, Whitman kept extensive notes on his readings in the field of Russian history, economics and literature. His notes (now in the Library of Congress) include a geographic survey of Russia, statistics regarding its various races, observations on trade, education, society and Whitman's conclusions on how to better the conditions of the Russian people.

Whitman hailed the freeing of the serfs. And after this event he wrote that "now trade—**trade, intercommunication with the world is all that is needed.**" (Whitman's manuscript emphasis.) Whitman spoke glowingly of "the benefits that would ensue to nearly a hundred millions of people by the putting of the great Russian empire in rapport with the rest of the world." In his conversations with Horace Traubel, Whitman spoke constantly of the works of Tolstoy, Turgenev and other Russians.

Tolstoy and America

In "A Message to the American People" (appearing in the North American Review, April, 1901), Tolstoy expressed his gratitude to the American writers who flourished around the 50's, especially the Abolitionists. He wrote: "I would mention Garrison, Parker, Emerson, Ballou and Thoreau, not as the greatest, but as those who, I think, especially influenced me. Other names are Channing, Whittier, Lowell, Walt Whitman—a bright constellation, such as is rarely to be found in the literatures of the world. . . ."

Oliver W. Holmes

In 1866 Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote a poem, America to Russia, which expressed the gratitude of Americans to the people who had aided them during the Civil War. The following lines are typical:

"Though watery deserts hold apart
The worlds of East and West,
Still beats the selfsame human heart
In each proud nation's breast."

Holmes wrote other poems on American-Russian friendship.

Mark Twain

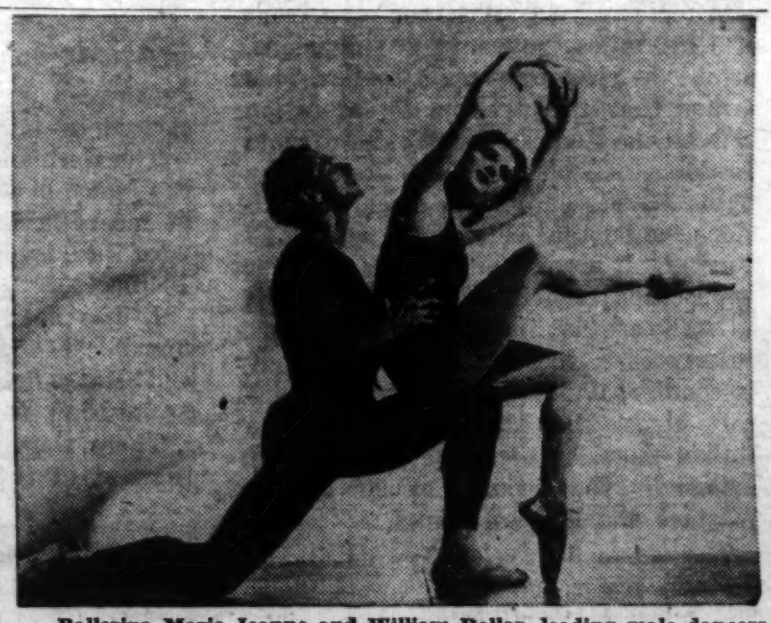
Mark Twain first visited Russia in 1867 as correspondent for the New York Tribune and the San Francisco Alta California. Mark joined a pleasure excursion aboard the steamer Quaker City. (This was to be the framework of Innocents Abroad.)

In his notebooks, Mark Twain jotted down his impressions of Sevastopol, which he visited soon after the fearful 18 months siege of the Crimean War. He observed that the place was a wilderness of battered down houses looking like a forest of broken chimneys.

Then Mark went to Yalta, where the Russian emperor was vacationing. The author was appointed chairman of a committee of Americans to draw up an address of greetings to the emperor. Mark's original text read in part: "America owes much to Russia—is indebted to her in many ways—and chiefly for her unwavering friendship in seasons of our greatest need. That that friendship may still be hers in time to come, we confidently pray. . . ."

This is by no means to suggest that Mark Twain supported the tyrannical Czar at the end of the century. On the contrary, he lent his active support to the revolutionaries of 1905. In a message read to a mass meeting at Grand Central Palace in 1906, Mark Twain wrote: "My sympathies are with the Russian Revolution, of course. It goes without saying . . . government by falsified promises, by lies, by treachery and by the butcher knife, for the aggrandizement of a single family of drones and its idle and vicious kin has been borne quite long enough in Russia, I thould think. And it is to be hoped that the roused nation, now rising in its strength, will presently put an end to it and set up the republic in its place. Some of us, even the white-headed, may live to see the blessed day when czars and grand dukes will be as scarce there as they are in heaven."

Mark Twain did not live to see that day. Like Whitman, he would have joined us in celebrating the 27th anniversary of the glorious people's revolution which he so confidently foretold.



Ballerina Marie-Jeanne and William Dollar, leading male dancers, who have principal roles with Ballet International Incorporated which recently opened a six-week engagement at the International Theater, Columbus Circle at 59 St.

MOTION PICTURES

3rd BIG WEEK!
"Brilliant . . . a genuine motion picture achievement . . . you can't miss it."
—H. BARNES, Herald Tribune.
the Rainbow
As ARTKINO Picture Produced in the U.S.S.R.
Based on Wanda Wasilewska's Stalin Prize Novel
Extra: Exclusive! "Russian National Choir" and "57,000 Nazis in Moscow"
STANLEY
7th Ave. bet. 42d & 41st ST.

— RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL —
50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 9:45 A.M.
HELD OVER FOURTH WEEK!
Greer Garson • Walter Pidgeon
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"MRS. PARKINGTON"
Edward Arnold Agnes Moorehead Cecil Kellaway
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at 10:10, 1:15, 4:13, 7:14, 10:17
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Irving Place 14th St. & Un. Sq. GRamercy 5-6975
STARTING TOMORROW
RETREAT from MOSCOW
ARTKINO Presents
1812
Last Times Today: "NO GREATER LOVE" and "GRAND ILLUSION"

June HAVER Dick HAYMES Monty WOOLLEY
'Irish Eyes Are Smiling'
A 20th Century-Fox Picture in Technicolor!
Plus on Stage—Ray BOLGER-Gracie BARRIE
WALTER NILSSON - CARR BROTHERS
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

ASCOT 6th CONC. 163rd ST. 2nd WEEK! TIMES 42 ST. & 8th AVE.
WILSON
IN TECHNICOLOR
Buy War Bonds

BROOKLYN

HARBOR • FORTWAY
92d St. & 4th Ave. B'klyn. SH.8-4900
66 St. & Ft. Hamilton Pkwy. B'klyn. SH.5-9267
TODAY and TOMORROW
Darryl F. Zanuck presents
WILSON
in TECHNICOLOR
Directed by HENRY KING Written by LAMAR TROTTI
Cont. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30 & 9:30 P.M.

CONCERT

CARNEGIE HALL, FRI. EVE. at 8:30—NOV. 10
RAY LEV
BEETHOVEN (Waldstein), BRAHMS,
BRAHMS - PAGANINI, KABALEWSKY
SATIE, RHAPSODY IN BLUE
(Steinway) Judson Mgt.

THE STAGE

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(in association with Jack M. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY and COLONEL
the
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
Louis CALHERN-Oscar KARLWEIS
MARIANNE STEWART
MARTIN BECK - 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evenings 8:30. Matinees THURS., and SAT., 2:30

6th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY." —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with ARTHUR MARGETSON
NYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE THEA., B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:40

MICHAEL TODD presents
BOBBY CLARK in
MEXICAN HAYRIDE
by Herbert & Dorothy Fields
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th St. Cl. 7-5161
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DENNIS KING DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
FULTON Theatre, 46th St., W. of B'way

Late Bulletins

Halsey Fliers Bag 440 Planes, 30 Ships in 2-Day Manila Assault

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 7 (UP).—Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today that American carrier planes destroyed 440 Japanese aircraft and sank or damaged 30 enemy ships in Manila harbor in a two-day weekend attack on southern Luzon.

Hellcats, Avengers and Helldivers from Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet, Sunday continued attacks on Luzon which were begun on the previous day, a communique said, inflicting heavy damage on enemy ground installations at seven airfields and wreaking havoc on enemy shipping and aircraft.

In the second day of attack on southern Luzon our planes destroyed 249 Japanese planes and sank or damaged more than 10 enemy ships.

Today's communique listed the following damage to shipping Sunday:

Three cargo ships sunk. One oil tanker sunk. One destroyer sunk. Two destroyers damaged. Two destroyer escorts damaged. One trawler damaged. Several cargo ships damaged.

Robot Attacks on U.S. Coast Declared 'Entirely Possible'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP).—A joint War and Navy Department announcement said today that robot bomb attacks on the American Atlantic coast are "entirely possible."

The only explanation for issuance of the joint statement at this time was that the question of possible robot attacks on the Atlantic coast of the United States had been raised at both the War and Navy departments by the press.

The statement said the question had been raised because Great Britain has continued to experience such raids even after the destruction of launching platforms in France and the Low Countries.

"They might be launched against the United States from submarines lying off shore or from one-way sacrifice flights of long range bombers controlled across the Atlantic by submarines," the statement said. "It is also possible that attacks might be launched from catapult plane tenders.

"Any such attacks could have no great military effectiveness and could only serve to stimulate the nation still further in its determined prosecution of the war."

Will Punish Brutality, Gen. Ike Warns Nazis

By United Press

The German people were warned yesterday in a broadcast announcement from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters that "heavy punishment" would be meted out to anyone who directly or indirectly harms or persecutes persons in Nazi concentration camps or forced labor battalions.

The broadcast, reported by the FCC, called on the Germans to disobey any orders "regardless of their source, urging you to molest, harm, or persecute" the captives "no matter what their religion or nationality may be."

Norwegian Minister En Route to Moscow

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—Foreign Minister Trygve Lie of the Norwegian government-in-exile has left Stockholm for Moscow, where he will discuss questions of mutual interest with the Soviet government, the Norwegian Information Bureau announced today.

Accompanying him are Minister of Justice Terje Wold and Dr. Karl Evang, director-general of public health.

Allied Bombers Hit Reich 11th Day in Row

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—Strong Allied air fleets roared out toward Germany today on the 11th consecutive day of a round-the-clock bombardment of Nazi war industry, and it was revealed that RAF Lancasters dealt the vital Dortmund-Ems Canal its second crippling blow in less than two months last Saturday night.

British Troops Take Peak in Burma

KANDY, Ceylon, Nov. 7 (UP).—Continuing their advance in the Chin Hills sector of southwestern Burma, British 14th Army troops have captured stubbornly defended Kennedy peak, and pushed on to clear another eight miles of the Tiddim-Fort White road, it was announced today.

All Nazi Shipping Swept From Aegean

ROME, Nov. 7 (UP).—Royal Navy and Allied surface and undersea vessels including coastal craft which at times hid along the very coasts of German-held islands, have liquidated all German shipping in the Aegean, which a year ago was a major force of more than 110,000 tons, not including small craft, the British Navy disclosed today.

French General Goes on Trial in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 7 (UP).—Gen. Henri Fernand Dentz, who as military governor surrendered Paris to the Germans in 1940 and later, as high commissioner for Syria, led French troops against the Allies in 1941, was committed for trial by the permanent military tribunal today charged with engaging in intelligence with the enemy.

Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, November 8, 1944

HOW THE NEWS GETS PUSHED AROUND AT PM

Harlem women cheer mention of Roosevelt's name at the Democratic Party's final rally in the Golden Gate Ballroom. Orson Welles and Sen. Robert F. Wagner were among the speakers.

Photos by Dan Kelshaw, PM

6 ** PM, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1944

THE WORLD

London Poles Reported Accepting Curzon Line

Eden Gives Their Views to Soviet Envoy

By Frederick Kuh

(Copyright, 1944, by Chicago Sun and PM)

sia's respect for Poland's independence.

The London Poles believe a test of that evidence will lie in Stalin's willingness to meet Mikolajczyk's wishes concerning the composition of the new Polish Government. Eden may have stressed that point in talking with Gousev.

Stalin Calls Japan Aggressor Nation

Marshal Stalin yesterday struck out at Japan as an "aggressor nation," comparing the Nipponese si

Nazi Defense C Soviet Budapest

PM, the newspaper that's against "pushing people around" doesn't mind if it does a little pushing of its own when it comes to handling developments in the news. Top, PM covers an American Labor Party giant rally at Harlem's Golden Gate and gives sponsorship to the Democratic Party. A slip? Perhaps. But ALP-baiting still flourishes from time to time on its pages. Bottom, photo of the microscopic place on page 6 where PM buried the speech by Stalin that the New York Times and other papers made a main story. PM had the text in ample time for more generous use because news services filed it early. PM had the time to insert its own distortion, quoting Stalin as saying that the "Red Army would soon hoist its flag in Berlin." What he did say was that the Red Army "together with the armies of our allies" would raise over Berlin "the banner of victory."

The Veteran Commander

HAMMER AND ANVIL IN POSITION

ASIDE from giving a masterly overall picture of the campaigns of the last year on the Eastern Front, Marshal Stalin in his speech on Monday disclosed an important military fact: the Germans are facing the Allied armies in the West with 75 German divisions and the Red Army in the East with 204 divisions, of which 180 are German and 24 are Hungarian.

Thus on a front of 400 miles the Germans have 75 divisions, or one division for every 5.3 miles, and on a front of 1,100 miles they have 204 divisions, or one division for every 5.4 miles. This means that the density of saturation of both the Eastern and Western fronts is the same, although the Red Army fights 73 percent of the enemy's divisions, while the Allied armies fight 27 percent. It seems (and this is only our supposition) that the German divisions in Italy are not included in this count. In any case, the Allied effort in Italy is counterbalanced by the Yugoslav effort across the Adriatic, so that the Italian-Yugoslav theater does not affect materially the ratio of efforts on the Western and Eastern fronts.

The above figures on the density of German troops on both fronts show that a certain equilibrium now exists between the two fronts which is a precondition for the final two-way drive to crush the German army. While different in SIZE the "hammer" and the "anvil" are now approximately of equal STRENGTH, judging by the forces they oppose (it is being assumed that the Allied forces in the West and in the East are proportionate to the enemy forces they face, which is a fair assumption).

* * *

THE Soviet communique of Monday, Nov. 6, merely says that no material changes occurred at the fronts. The great storm is gathering before Libau, Koenigsberg, Warsaw, Cracow and Budapest, which are the five main props of the Eastern Front.

* * *

IN HOLLAND the channel leading to Antwerp is already being feverishly cleared of mines and obstructions.

The Germans have withdrawn across the Maas, blowing up the great bridges at Moerdjik which they captured with parachute troops in record time in May, 1940.

It has been disclosed that the Germans lost 45,000 men in the Schelde and Maas fighting, which brings the grand total since D-Day to 1,150,000.

There were no material changes on the rest of the Western Front.

* * *

CARRIER planes of the Third Fleet caught the Japanese on Luzon by surprise. Several warships and transports were sunk or damaged and 200 enemy planes destroyed. Other bombers ranged the Pacific from the Kuriles to the Marshalls.

Our troops on Leyte continue to advance.